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Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO 238— BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

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It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th Oct.	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	MOOLTANx		20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERAx	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,161
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th ,,	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,273
29th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

16th Oct.	MALDERA	Australia
27th Oct.	TAKADA connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	Colombo, Australia
10th Nov.	SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China, Japan, Australia
24th ,,	SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan, Australia

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
7th Oct.	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
9th Octr.	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi
10th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi and Kathiawar Coastports
12th ,,	VITA	Karachi and Kathiawar. Coastports
14th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru,	T. Sonoyama,	5898	6th Oct.	14th Oct.
Toyoska Maru,	S. Enya,	7098	16th ,,	30th ,,
Tottori Maru,	G. Masuda	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29 thNov

* Passengers Stemers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.	3rd Class. Rs.	Steerage. Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	265	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 22278 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Celebes Maru	H. Gotow	5,863	25 Sep.	13 Oct.
Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita,	5,751	12 Oct.	25 Oct.
Indo Maru	S. Takata	4,001	15 Oct.	29 Oct.
BorneoMaru	T.Motoshige	5,863	22 Oct.	9 Nov.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1875.
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FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,44,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST, CALCUTTA.
INSURE UNDER OUR ATTRACTIVE SCHEME.
Ideal Family Endowment Policy.
Combining an assurance payable at death with cash payment to the assured during life at very low rates.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
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ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

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CONSULT HIM IMMEDIATELY.
PREDICTIONS OF EXACT EVENTS OF YOUR DAILY LIFE.
Losses, Gains, Lawsuits, Failures, Marriage, Journey, Examination Results and all events of your Life forecasted absolutely correctly.
CONSULTING CHARGES Rs. 1, 3 and 5.
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Also 8 to 10 a.m and 8 to 10 p.m. WATSON HOTEL.
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Tel. No. 21228.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
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Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas pe month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

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The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
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Insurance Funds over .. Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
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This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India.
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Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
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FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars write to :—
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PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER
RODOFEN DENTAL CREAM
ESSENCE of CHIRATA = BITTER TONIC
,, of NEEM = for SKIN DISEASES
EXT. GULANCHA Co. Liq. = for MALARIA and JAUNDICE
DIARRHŒA TABLETS
LAXIL (LAXATIVE) TABLETS.
MALARIL TABLETS FOR MALARIA.
NIRVEDIN TABLETS FOR RELIEVING PAINS.
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SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.,
BOMBAY DEPOT :— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
Head Office— GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 40784
Branch— SASSOON ROAD, GIRGAUM.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1469 of 1923.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913 and having its Registered Office at Mint Road, within the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

KHATANMAL TULSIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at Jakaria Masjid, without the Fort. ..... Defendant

To,

The defendant abovenamed,

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you the abovenamed defendant for recovery of Rs. 1,659-8-4 with interest on Rs.1,500 at 9 per cent per annum from 1st April 1923, till judgment and costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum and for further reliefs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in the Court on TUESDAY, the 10th day of November, 1925, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) in person or by Advocate with your witnesses and documents on which you rely.

TAKE NOTICE that in default of such appearance this suit will be tried and determined exparte.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1925.

AMIN AND DESAI.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C24237

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2086 of 1923.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913 and having its Registered Office at Mint Road, within the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

KAMDAS BODHARAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, C/o Seth Narsoomal Gokaldas, Nagdevi Street, without the Fort. ..... Defendant

To,

The defendant abovenamed,

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you the abovenamed defendant for recovery of Rs. 1,053-5-3 with interest at 9 per cent on Rs. 900 from 1st May, 1923, till payment and costs of the suit and interest at 6 per cent. on judgment and for further reliefs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in the Court on TUESDAY, the 10th day of November, 1925, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) in person or by Advocate with your witnesses and documents on which you rely.

TAKE NOTICE that in default of such appearance this suit will be tried and determined exparte.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1925.

AMIN AND DESAI.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C24238

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1477 of 1923.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913 and having its Registered Office at Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

RAMODERDAS LACHIRAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at Bombay C/o Rigumal Hiranand at Barbhoy Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant

To,

The defendant abovenamed,

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you the abovenamed defendant for recovery of Rs. 1,639-8-4 with interest at 9 per cent per annum on Rs. 1,500 from 1st May, 1923, till payment and costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. and for further reliefs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in the Court on TUESDAY, the 10th day of November, 1925, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) in person or by Advocate with your witnesses and documents on which you rely.

TAKE NOTICE that in default of such appearance this suit will be tried and determined exparte.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1925.

AMIN AND DESAI.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C24239

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2162 of 1923.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913 and having its Registered Office at Mint Road, within the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

LALCHAND DWARKADAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, c/o Chandiram Relumal, Nagdevi Street, without the Fort. ... Defendant

To,

The defendant abovenamed,

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you the abovenamed defendant for recovery of Rs. 2,091-14-0 with interest at 9 per cent on Rs. 2,500 from 1st May, 1923, till judgment and costs of the suit and interest at 6 per cent on judgment and for further reliefs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in the Court on TUESDAY, the 10th day of November, 1925, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) in person or by Advocate with your witnesses and documents on which you rely.

TAKE NOTICE that in default of such appearance this suit will be tried and determined exparte.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1925.

AMIN AND DESAI.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C24240

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI SUKANBAI, widow of Hassanally Sulemanji has contracted to sell to our client the Purchaser the property described hereunder, and that all persons having any interest in the said property, or any claim thereto or in, to, or upon any part thereof either by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, trust, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon) known as plot No. 12 of the Woodehouse Bridge Road Estate of the Improvement Trust, situate at and fronting Colaba Causeway, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and admeasuring 1520 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 9561 and Cadastral Survey No. 444 of Colaba Division and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Colaba Causeway, on or towards the West by plot No. 11 of the Woodehouse Bridge Road Estate, on or towards the North by plot No. 11 C of the Woodehouse Bridge Road Estate and on or towards the South by Convent Road, and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 885 (10-10a- and Street Nos. 2 2a, 4, 20 20a, 22, 22a, 24, 24a, and 14aa and 1a.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1925.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C24244.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MAGANLAL alias LAXMIDAS BHAGWANDAS RANA, late of Bombay, Dussa Porwad Bania Hindu, a money-lender, residing at Kandewady, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

1) CHIMANLAL MAGANLAL RANA and (2) RAMANLAL MAGANLAL RANA, both of Bombay, Dussa Porwad Bania Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kandewady, outside the Fort, the 1st Petitioner being a Clerk in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., and the 2nd Petitioner being a Jewellery broker ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fourth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 24th day of September, 1925.

Messrs. MAHTI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C24245

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1677 of 1924.

SHAMJI GIRDHAR & ORS. Plaintiffs.

vs.

MAHOMEDALLY ABDULJI & anr. Defendants

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 5th day of November, 1925, at the hour of five O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two and seven-ninth (1762, 7/9) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 322, 84, 297, 690, New Nos. A/12358, A/11987 and with messuage tenement or dwelling houses already standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward Nos. 2218 (5), 2218 (5) and 2220 and Street Nos. 1214 (d), 1114 (c) and 1216 and all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Fergusson Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Narayen Mahadeorao Dange and partly by the property of Fredrik B. Stratton, on or towards the West by the property of the said Deharamji Hajibhoy Warden and Peerrozsha Cawasji Bamji, on or towards the North by the said Fergusson Road and on or towards the south by the property of the said Fredrik B. Stratton.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Malvi, Mody, Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

C24217.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ... Rs. 4-8-0

4th and Subsequent Insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

FOUR SHARE CERTIFICATES of the above Company in respect of one Share No. 4170 standing in the name of Babu Abhechand and three Shares Nos. 1461, 2084 and 4119 standing in the name of Abhechand Bhaichand, have been LOST or MISLAID. Notice is hereby given that any one having any claim to the above shares should communicate the same to the Liquidators of the above Company at its Registered Office No. 42, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, within fifteen days from this date, failing which duplicate Share Certificates will be issued to the respective holders.

R1943

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO, LTD.

OFFERS ARE HEREBY INVITED by the Trustees for Debenture-holders of the above Company for the purchase of the Cement Factory of the above Company, situated at Dwarka in Kathiawar, within the Territories of H. H. The Gaekwar with the necessary plant, machinery and buildings, etc. The Factory consists of two units together capable of turning out about 100,000 tons of Cement per annum. The Offers must reach the undersigned on or before the 15th November, 1925, at the latest.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1925.

A. N. DATAR,
MADHAVJI D. THACKERSEY,
Trustees for Debenture-holders of the above Company.

C24203

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

SALE OF SCRAP.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive Sealed Tenders on Railway's authorised form (price of form one rupee per copy) at his office upto 12 hours on FRIDAY, the 23rd October, 1925, for the purchase of the following scrap:—

	At Generalganj. (Cawnpore).
Cast Iron Scrap	100 Tons.
Wrought Iron Scrap	18 ,,
Steel Scrap	32 ,,
Wood Scrap	30 ,,

2. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a cash payment equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender.

3. The tenders must be addressed to the undersigned in person and endorsed on the cover "Tenders for the purchase of Scrap."

4. All charges for loading and unloading and freight are to be borne by the purchasers.

5. For further particulars and tender forms apply to.

D. W. KENNEDY,
Divisional Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Jhansi.

Jhansi, 5th October, 1925.

C24246

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT. 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF ALTERATION OF POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME, MAHIM POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME NO. 48.

Scheme for Police Accommodation at Mahim on land, situated near Mahim Fort, within the area known as Mahim Section of the Municipal Ward "G."

WHEREAS a Notification of a Police Accommodation Scheme made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme No. 48) was duly published under the Provisions of the above Act in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 30th December, 1920, and 6th and 13th January, 1921, and the said Trustees applied to Government for and did on the 22nd February, 1922, obtain sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by 'inter-alia' a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor and a Schedule showing the rateable value of the said land in accordance with the provisions of Sections 28 and 39 of the said Act and also a plan No. 252, dated 4th December, 1920.

AND WHEREAS it appears to the said Trustees that an improvement can be made in the said scheme and the said Trustees have with a view to such improvement altered the said Scheme.

AND WHEREAS the said Scheme as so altered involves amongst other things the acquisition, otherwise than by Agreement of the property as shown on plan No. 189, dated 7th September, 1925, and coloured green thereon.

NOW it is hereby notified pursuant to Sections 27 (1), 29 (2) (c) and 39 of the said Act that the said Scheme has been so altered and that an altered Scheme has been made by the said Trustees.

The limits of the area comprised in the altered Scheme are as follows:—

On or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 58.

On or towards the East by the portion of property bearing New Survey No. 54.

On or towards the South by a Municipal Road, and

On or towards the West partly by Mahim Fort and partly by a portion of property, bearing New Survey No. 58.

The total area of the land so to be acquired is approximately 6,768 square yards.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where the particulars of the alteration in the said Scheme, a Map (being Estate Agent's No. 189, dated 7th September, 1925) of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the additional land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1925.

R. H. A. DELVES,
Chairman of the Board.

SALE OF READY WASTE.

READY WASTE OF COTTON AND YARN of the Jam Mfg. Co., Ltd., is to be sold. Tenders for which will be received at the Co.'s Office at 4, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, upto Wednesday, the 14th October, 1925, with a deposit of Rs. 500/-

R1929

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of baled grass, about 2,000 maunds to start with at each of the following Stations over the Jodhpur Railway:

Phalodi, Bhikamkor, Jodhpur, Luni-Junction, Pali, Samdari, Balotra, Barmer, Pipar Road, Merta, Degana, Makrana, Didwana, Khajwana, Nagour, Chandawal, Marwar Junction, and Falna (the last three being over the B. B. and C. I. Railway).

Applications should be made to the REVENUE MEMBER, State Council, Jodhpur.

C24230

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of metal, rubble and hard muram, for the roads noted in the margin. The supply is to be made before 15th March for 1925-1926 and 15th May for 1926-1927.

The details regarding the terms on which the supply is to be made can be obtained in the undersigned's office at Thana during office hours. Less or more quantity than specified in the tender may be taken.

The tenders should be addressed to the President, District Local Board, Thana, and must reach him on or before 21st October, 1925. Earnest money at 5 per cent of estimated amount should accompany the tender. If the tender is accepted the tenderer will have to deposit money as security deposit at 10 per cent. The earnest money will be forfeited in case after his tender has been accepted, the contractor shall in due course refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.

The District Local Board reserves the right to reject all tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. The tenders will be opened before the Standing Committee meeting to be held in or about 1st week of November, 1925, and the tenderers may if they so wish be present that day.

Sealed tenders are also invited for the following:—

(1) A school at Savte.
(2) A dip on Sanjan Nargol road.
(3) Peon's quarters at Thana.

Details regarding these can be had in the District Local Board office during office hours.

A. M. TELANG.
Executive Engineer,
Thana, 6th October, 1925. District Local Board, Thana.

Statement showing the Roads (in charge of the District Local Board Thana) for which the Metal, Rubble, and Hard Muram is required for the year 1925-1926 and 1926-27.

Serial No.	Name of road.	Before 15th March 1926. Minimum Quantity required in C ft. Metal.	Rubble	Hard murum	Before 15th May 1926. Metal.	Rubble	Hard murum
1	2	3			4		5
1	Bhayander Uttan road Mile No. 1 to 4.	11560			6500		
2	Bhayander Kashimira road, Mile No. 1 to 4.	10000			1400		
3	Kalva Belapur road .. No. 1, 5, & 13.				18200		
4	Kalyan Malsejghat I .. No. 2, 10-7.				36960		
5	Kalyan Karjat .. .. 2-6-9.				23720		
6	Kalyan Bawmalang .. 1-2-6				31680		
7	Boisar Chinchani .. No. 2 to 7	700			10000		
8	Sanjan Nargol .. No. 2, 3, 6			5000	7000		
9	Bassein Ambadi I Mile .. Nos. 3-4-5-6-9-11-12-16				74200		
10	Virar Arnala .. .. Mile 3-4-5				33200	8000	
11	Bassein Nirmal .. Mile No. 3, 4				13500	7500	
12	Kalyan Malsej II .. Mile No. 20, 21, 23	25500			29500		
13	Shahapur Khutal I .. Mile No. 1, 5, 6, 7, 10, 16	18500			25400		
14	Do. ditto II				6000		
15	Khardi Parali .. Mile No. 2 to 5 & 7, 8				9600		
16	Wangaon Chinchani .. Mile No. 3	13800			4500	1300	
17	Bassein Ambadi II .. Mile No. 25 & 26				7900		

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JACKERIA MUSJID STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 34 of 1917 (Elias Haji Abdulla vs. Ali Mahomed Haji Jusub), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 12th proximo, sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Jakeria Musjid, New No. 2742, Street No. 510 and 514 and registered by the Collector under New Survey No. 2993 and admeasuring about 186 square yards and bounded, on the East by the Jackeria Musjid Road, on the West by sweepers passage, on the North by Gulli and beyond that by the property of Akbar Miya Saycoola and on the South by the property of Syed Abdul Kader.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Judah and Solomon, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

A RARE AND UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE VERY RICH AND ARTISTIC MADE FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Executor and heirs of the late Mr. K. M. Misbar Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 10th and SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road Cumballa Hill next to Mr. C. N. Wadia's Bungalow very valuable and handsome made to order of the latest design and best workmanship rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding-

AUCTION SALES.

dining table for 24 persons, arm and without arm chairs, large and small mirror back side boards, and dinner wagons, rich carpets, large and small taapoys, screens, purdahs, drawing room suites, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs mahoganized artistic made large and small cabinets, very rich cabinet sofas, corner cabinets, one sweet tone cottage piano, one three fourth size billiard table with benches, two American iron safes, one piano pattern phonograph with records, fancy ornaments, figures, watches, clocks, time pieces, fancy vases old china ware, blackwood open carved furniture, bedsteads, large and small almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash stand tables, dressing chest of drawers, shaving stands, roll top writing tables, file and silver cabinets, type writer, ice box, perambulator, water filter, meat-safe, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHOOSARI MOHALLA OR BALU SARANG STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, Special Commissioner appointed in Suit No. 289 of 1923 Khatizabai vs. The said Khatizabai and Ors, Messrs. BENNETT AND COY. will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land or ground of which one Sorabjee Cursetjee Sethna is the Fazandar) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bhoosari Mohalla or Balco Sarang Street admeasuring about 90 square yards and registered by the Collector under New Survey No. 2085 Part, Cadastral Survey No. 543 Mandvi Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 144 Street No. 42 and bounded on the East by the said Bhoosari Mohalla or Balco Sarang Street, on the west by the sweepers passage on the north by the house of Vasanalli Dawoodjee and on the South by the house of Ora Alibhai Dawoodbhai Bookbinder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Vendor's attorneys or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our harges for Short Advertisements arg as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU COMPOUNDER. Apply personally with testimonials to DR. MENGLE, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R1935

FULLY QUALIFIED LEGAL ASSISTANT with considerable experience of Court and Conveyancing Work available for immediate service. Only Firms capable of offering Rs. 500 per mensem or over need apply to Box No. 1015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1911

WANTED on liberal commission AGENTS (Anglo-Indian or Indian) to canvass orders for Advertisements for 1926 Edition (125th year of issue) of the Asylum Press Almanack and Directory of South India. For terms apply to CHAKRAWARTHI CO., 19-20, Dharamsey Building, Picket Rd., Kalbadevi, Bombay, 2.
A

EARN MORE MONEY.

YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free if you choose. Enclose -/3/- stamp. Hawaid College, B. Rawalpindi.
M. Th.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST for about 2 hours daily in spare time morning or evening. Shorthland knowledge essential. Apply stating salary to Box No. 1019, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1933

WANTED—A TUTOR to teach correspondence in English at Nepean Sea Road from 8 to 8-30 a.m. Apply to Box No. 1020, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1939

AGENTS and DEALERS WANTED everywhere for our most attractive Metal Toys painted in beautiful colours. Sample Box Rs. 3/-. Sample Outfit, containing about 250 toys for Rs. 30/-. (Postage or freight included). Illustrated Catalogue for four anna stamps. Also selection of German Toys from Rs. 30/ upwards. (THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street, Camp-Karachi).
A R1930

EDUCATIONAL.

MATRIC and High School Girls and Boys coached up in Mathematics, English, Languages. Terms moderate. Success guaranteed! Apply "GRADUATE," c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 1902.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Lost BOND WARRANT No. 289, dated 4-2-25, Customs Bond No. 2186 of 29-1-25 for Ninety Cases Brandy ex Steamer NALDERA, originally standing in name of L. Motiram and Son. Failing production of the Original to the Manager, Land and Bundurs, Bombay P. Trust, within Seven days from this notice, He will issue a Duplicate to Party cancelling the Original.
PB R1941

LOST OR MISLAID.—Shares No. 10383, 10384, 10385, 10386 and 11988 of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., with transfer forms have been LOST or MISLAID. Any person having found the same is requested to return them to the undersigned and he will be rewarded Rs. 10.
MANECKLAL H. SHAH.
Jaojee Building, Chikalwadi, Grant Road.
P B R1942

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1327

FINEST KULU APPLES—Fresh Walnuts, 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5 inclusive of packing and postage. V. P. P. to all parts of India. Agent, ARAMGARH ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
R1788

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½ lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R1869

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PERMANENT BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS with High-Class finishing. Payment on satisfaction. Terms very moderate. Apply Post Box 897 G. P. O., Bombay.
Ph R1926

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Madows St., Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED by an M.A. IN CHEMISTRY, manufacturing a TOILET NOVELTY, which is commanding increasing sales, a financier with Rs. 5,000 or more for extending business. Good profits without risk. Please write to G. S. NADKARNI, M.A., 3D, Saraswati Bagh, Andheri, Bombay.
R R1934

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PIG LEAD—Buyers interested in above please apply to Box No. 1016, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
T 24213

FOR W. I. Gates and Railings Tanks and Chimneys—THE ORIENTAL IRON WORKS, Darukhana, Bombay 10.
T R1932

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Talooka Chawrashi in Surat District, only two miles from Sachin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
G R1850

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE AND WANTED.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR CHEMISTS.—FOR SALE—1,000 lbs. of Cetaceum A. lb. P. B. manufactured by Burgoyne Burbridges and Co., at Re. 1 per lb. See HAJIBHAI VIRJI JAFFAR, Mistri Building, Dongri, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 9.
N R1937

PROFESSION.

BOON to devitalised males. Pure Mercury Pill Rs. 20 each lasting months. Write VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER R. Ghatkopar, Thana.
P R1940

LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. GUARANTEED CURE in one day and perfect cure in a week by our "Faqiri Specific" if not price refunded. Small tin, Rs. 4/- Big Rs. 7/-. FACE POWDER:—Removes pimples and mark of small-pox from the face and imparts a fair complexion. Price Rs. 4/- per tin BEHAR PHARMACY No. 15, Darbhanga.
P R1936

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF FLOUR GRINDING MILL IN WORKING ORDER.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Tarmahomed Haji Alimahomed's Building, opposite Khatao Mills Godown Milk Street Tank Pakhadi Road, Agripada Road Byculla by order of Mr. Ganpatrao Janardhan Hambir.

Flour grinding mill complete with accessories consisting of one 15 H. P. complete electric mortor, 18 inches harble grinding mill etc., in working order.

Terms—25 per cent. Deposits and the goods to be removed within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE ONLY INVESTMENT WHICH DOES NOT DEPRECIATE IN VALUE IS A

Life Assurance Policy

INSURE WITH

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

97, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

"PERCY"

STARRING

CHARLES RAY

REFRESHING HUMOUR!
CHARMING ROMANCE!
AND
NOVEL SITUATIONS!

"EAST OF THE WATER PLUG"

A MACK SENNETT COMEDY

Starring

RALPH GRAVES

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME:—6, 8, & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD,

PRESENTS

PRINCE CHARMING

A beautiful Oriental Story
LOVE! LAUGHTER!!
ROMANCE! THRILLS!!
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

Do not miss.

Third Week! Third Week!!
At the Request of disappointed Public!!
the wonderful film with gorgeous splendour and excellent acting

"CHANDRA-KANT"

OR

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Super-production of Krishna Films Co. at

KRISHNA CINEMA

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USUAL TIME & MODERATE RATES

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THE BEST FRIEND OF

Merchants and Manufacturers

The popular Nationalist Dailies (English and Tamil) of Southern India.

For rates apply to:

MANAGER

"SWARAJYA,"

40, Broadway, MADRAS.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, Oct. 6

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.781 inches.
Temperature of Air	85.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.1 "
Dew Point	77.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	79%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	4.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.2 "
Minimum do. do.	80.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,ESE,WNW.NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	124 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	0.00 "
Do, do year..	50.26 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th. Oct	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m	Depth on Still. ft	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in.
	Oct									
W.	7	2	15	27	3	7	4	7	19	5
		10	22	25	7		16	40	17	3
Th.	8	10	56	27	6	8	4	50	17	4
		22	55	26	7		17	16	18	0
Fr.	9	11	14	28	4	9	9	10	16	7
		23	39	27	9		21	32	16	8
Sat.	10	3	34	28	9	10	13	23	16	3
		15	14	28	8				15	8
Sun.	11	6	47	24	8	11	6	46	21	2
		18	3	22	8		18	54		
M.	12	8	6	24	9	12	0	31	20	2
		20	8	23	5		14	44	20	3
Tu.	13	8	51	25	5	13	1	44	19	8
		20	58	24	5		14	62	19	6

	Sunrise	Sunset
Oct. 8 (Thu.)	6h. 30m.	6h. 23m.
Oct. 9 (Fri.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 22m.
Oct. 10 (Sat.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 21m.
Oct. 11 (Sun)	6h 31m	6h 20m
Oct. 12 (Mon)	6h 31m	6h 19m
Oct. 13 (Tues)	6h 32m.	6h 19m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, on Wednesday, the 7th October 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess at Multan and in defect at Ambala. Temperature was below normal in the west of the province and as usual elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded over the south-eastern districts and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north of the province. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over lower Sind and clear over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual outside east Rajputana. Temperature was above normal in lower Sind and west Rajputana. The thermometer rose yesterday to 105 deg. at Bikaner and 104 deg. at Karachi and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual except at Dwarka; the minimum did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 107 deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda has had 0.71 in. of rain and Raipur 0.34 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is generally in excess except at Khandwa where it is in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Akola and lower in the region of rainfall; the minimum was above normal in the central districts and in Berar.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.65 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 91.2 deg. (4 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 79.4 deg. (2 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur has had 0.72 in. of rain, Bijapur 1.60 in., Nizamabad 0.22 in. and Hyderabad 1.16 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and in excess generally elsewhere. Day temperature was almost normal; night temperature was higher than usual at Belgaum and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of rainfall in the north of the Peninsula and a decrease in the south. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the east Central Provinces, east Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast, and locally in the Bombay Deccan, the south Konkan and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Malabar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Trivandrum 0.21 in., Masulipatam 1.42 in. and Bellary 0.41 in.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the Central Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 6th October 1925 issued from Simla.

The depression in the Bay moved slowly in a northerly direction without much development. It is centred this morning near latitude 15 deg. N. and longitude 85 deg. E. A western disturbance has given local rain in the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast, and local in Lower Burma, south Bengal, the North-West Frontier Province and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Chota Nagpur, the north Punjab and Malabar.

The chief amounts were:—Mergui one inch; Rangoon two; Bessein, Saugor Island one and a half; Balasore three; Hukitala six; Puri, Cuttack two; Cherat a half; Negapatam, Masulipatam one; Cocanada five; Vizagapatam, Calingapatam one and a half; Gopalpur two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF OCT. 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	1.01	1.31	—0.30	9.76
Punjab—				
Multan	2.40	5.03	—2.63	7.20
Rawalpindi	25.34	22.67	+2.67	34.77
Lahore	15.90	14.97	+0.93	19.62
Hissar	11.17	11.48	—0.31	14.47
Ambala	30.98	23.61	+7.38	30.43
Delhi	18.94	22.84	—3.90	26.84
United Provinces				
Agra	29.85	24.03	+5.82	26.90
Mainpuri	29.14	23.56	+5.58	27.07
Jhansi	29.66	33.49	—3.83	36.17
Cawnpore	41.76	32.81	+8.75	35.92
Allahabad	57.10	45.09	+2401	39.06
Sind—				
Jacobabad	4.17	2.28	+1 89	3.68
Karachi	3.40	5.89	—2.49	7.85
Rajputana-Bikaner	6.44	9.52	—3.08	11.79
Ajmer	8.68	18.30	—9.76	20.55
Jaipur	11.63	21.80	—10 17	24.21
Kotah	20.91	25.84	—4.93	28.23
Mount Abu	37.02	57.89	—20 87	60.76
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	2.96	13.41	—1045	14.39
Dwarka	8.73	12.57	—3.84	13.62
Veraval	16.76	17.50	—0.74	18.80
Rajkot	9.18	24.88	—1570	25.28
Bhavnagar Para	14.33	19.72	—5.39	21.30
Gujarat—				
Surat	24.58	39.12	—1454	40.97
Ahmedabad	21.87	27.53	—5.66	28.63
Deesa	13.04	23.43	—1039	24.70
Central India West				
Neemuch	21.28	27.24	—3.96	28.19
Indore	17.60	30.62	—1362	33.12
Central Provinces				
Jubbulpore	0.02	67.42	56.04	+7.48	66.11
Saugor	46.88	41.39	+5.39	44.93
Hoshangabad	37.76	45.40	—7.64	48.53
Khandwa	14.73	27.05	—1234	29.63
Akola	18.12	27.46	—9.34	31.35
Amraoti	22.27	28.64	—6 3	33.05
Nagpur	52.02	43.15	+8.87	45.97
Chanda	0.71	38.49	47.48	—9 99	51.90
Raipur	0.34	56.80	46.11	+10.69	60.85
Konkan—Bombay	47.50	97.05	—2018	70.03
Ratnagiri	68.24	94.03	—2669	99.05
Mormugao	73.1	86 5	—1344	94.90
Karwar	0.65	110 42	110 06	+0.36	120.12
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	12.69	19.09	—6.40	22.23
Ahmednagar	16.31	18.37	—2.06	22.34
Poona	16.41	21.62	—5.21	27.11
Sholapur	0.72	19.19	22.89	—3.70	28.45
Bijapur	1.60	10.32	15.62	—5.30	20 99
Belgaum	35.76	40.38	—1.62	50.13
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	12.85	23.53	—1070	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	0.22	26.17	35.55	—9.38	40 08
Hyderabad	1.16	18.42	25.11	—68.9	32.31
Malabar—				
Mangalore	1.92	110.21	+1097	120.08
Calicut	0.04	100.12	89.71	+1041	117.16
Cochin					114.51
Trivandrum	0.21	26.40	30.42	—4.02	64.51
Ceylon—Colombo	0.21	37.78	23.10	+1469	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore				
Masulipatam	1.42	26.15	25.03	—0.18	41.89
Bellary	0.41	8.46	12.32	—3.86	20.61
Cuddapah					31.24
Madras		15.10	17.19	—2.09	30.74
Bangalore	0.04	15.84	21.43	—5.59	35.37
Coimbatore					22.29
Trichinopoly		13.47	13.18	+0.29	38.18
Negapatam		7.5	11.35	—3.79	54.98

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	12	3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	13	3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	12	0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	9
David	No. 10½	0	11	9
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	11	2
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0	11	6
Sattara	No. 12½	0	12	3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	10	3
Light-house	No. 6½	0	10	0
Japan	No. 40-1	1	4	6
Japan	No. 42-2	1	5	9
Japan	No. 20	0	15	3
Japan	No. 32	1	2	6

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 6.

Para Up River Fine, Spot N/D sellers 36 1/2

Tone—Firmer.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 46½ October value strong active on higher American advices later prices gave way on realizing closed below best.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets paid value 46½

BARELY.

London, Oct. 6.

Karachi Barley S/O nominal 36.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros.
172, PRINCESS ST.
BOMBAY.
Palm Beach suits, complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-
White office suit Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Oct. 7.

A further advance of 4 to 9 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 4 points up.

The next Agricultural Bureau also Ginning Report will be published to-morrow 8th instant, at 4 p.m. Greenwich time, and the Liverpool market will remain open till 4-45 p.m.

Until the Bureau Report is out, the American markets are not likely to show any material fluctuations in prices. Majority of private bodies base their anticipations on a crop condition in the neighbourhood of 53 per cent, with an estimated outturn of 14,200,000 bales, whilst some even say that this figure is almost discounted, and reduce their ideas and predict a crop under 14 million bales. It now remains to be seen what the official document is likely to show We, however, think that the Government Report will rather be of a surprising nature this time as well.

A further slight advance being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 417/- for Broach April-May. Going down by half a rupee on general selling the marked advanced gradually to Rs. 418/- on buying by Commission Houses and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 418 1/4 and going upto Rs. 418 3/4 closed quiet at Rs. 418 1/4 on selling by Commission Houses.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 402 1/2 and declined to Rs. 401/- on Shroffs selling and closed at Rs. 401 1/2. Commission Houses were moderate buyers. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 354/- nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain dull yesterday, and Exporters and Local Spinners were doing nothing.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Fully Good Broach April-May	418¼
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan.	454½
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	401½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Fully Good Broach April-May	418
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	354
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	401

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 7. Ready	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M. G.	420	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	390	380
Bengal F. G. M. G.	360	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M. G.	390	.....
Sindh-Punjab F. G.M. G.	360	.....
Punjab-Americans M. G.	450/60	450
Wardha-Hingt Fine M.G.	420	440
Nagpur Fine M. G.	400/15	440
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	430
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	380/410	430
Dhamangaon Fine M. G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M. G.	380/410	420
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	380/410	420
Mulkapur Fine M. G.	380	.....
Khandesh Fine M. G.	380	408
Khandesh F. G. M. G.	370	.....
Broach Fine M. G.	460	450
Broach Fully Good M. G.	450	.....
Muthia Fine M. G.	.....	406
Muthia F.G. M.G.	.....	396
Dharwar S. G.	435	.....
Coompta M. G.	430	.....
Westerns M. G.	400/10	.....
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	410/20	.....
Cambodia M. G.	460/80	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th October 1925 :—

	Bales.
Cotton	4367 Bales.
Wheat	5838 Cwts.
Linseed	1435 ,,
Rape, etc.	396 ,,
Gingellyseed	540 ,,
Poppyseed	220 ,,
Groundnuts	3426 ,,
Castorseed	3372 ,,
Rice	3979 ,,
Myrabollams	1751 ,,
Cottonseed	2367 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	1297 ,,
Jumar	284 ,,
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	892 ,,
Coal	3427 Tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Oct. 7.

In full-pressed Bales	2 days	Since 1st Septembe This year	Last year
Khandesh	61	978	2,217
Central India	..	5,509	63
Barsi and Nagar	..	1,095	1,859
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	164	45
Berar	23	3,113	2,502
Central Provinces	8	1,605	914
Total Oomras	92	12,522	7,911
Dhollera	45	3,497	1,177
N.W. Provinces	34	1,338	1
Rajputana	..	1,008	111
Sind-Punjab	97	2,114	3,454
Broach	..	..	214
Coompta & Dharwar	259	8,702	2,057
Westerns-Northerns	..	4,771	2,033
Cocanada	..	107	40
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	248	5,481	2,177
Persian	..	572	436
American	..	138	..
Egyptian and African	2,612	13,179	5,511
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total	4,367	54,959	26,982

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 30th Sept. This year.	Last year
Europe	893	35,347	17,326
Japan & China	386	30,039	63,049
Coast Ports	..	1,604	1,239
Up-country by Rail	..	664	1,888
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	5,545	12,638
Total	1,225	73,099	92,510

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and Exp.	300
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	500
Total Day's Imports	.....
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard (good inquiry)	12.41d.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis	27.95d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time—Oct. 22.95
Do. do. Jan. 22.25
Do. do. Mar. 22.53
New York Noon Call Oct. 22.95
Do. do. Jan. 22.25
Do. do. Mar. 22.55
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 22.45
Do. do. Jan. 22.34

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	12.05—.02
Nov.	11.89—.03
Jan.	11.91—.01
Mar.	11.93—.02
May	11.96—.01
Egyptian Jan.	21.20—.05

London, Oct. 5.

Exchange Belgium 108.13
Exchange Athens 339.00
Crystal Sugar 10/6 Oct. Sellers.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	12.10 plus .03
Nov.	11.95 plus .03
Dec.	11.96 plus .03
Jan.	11.95 plus .03
Feb.	11.94 plus .03
Mar.	11.98 plus .03
April	11.96 plus .03
May	12.01 plus .04
June	11.93 plus .03
July	11.92 plus .03
Aug.	11.81 plus .03
Sept.	11.71 plus .03
Oct.	11.64 plus .03

Tone :—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

Scinde, Good	9.35
Scinde, Fully Good	9.75
Scinde, Fine	10.15
Bengal, Good	9.45
Bengal, Fully Good	9.85
Ber.	
Bengal, Fine	10.25
Oomra, Good	10.15
Oomra, Fully Good	10.55
Oomra, Fine	10.95
Broach, Good	10.50
Broach, Fully Good	10.90
Broach, Fine	11.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	22.75 plus .15
Nov.	22.25 plus .15
Dec.	21.60 plus .05
Jan.	21.30 plus .05
Feb.	21.27 plus .05
March	21.24 plus .05
April	21.20 plus .05
May	21.16 plus .05
June	21.11 plus .05
July	21.05 plus .05
Aug.	21.00 plus .05
Sept.	20.90 plus .05

Tone of Manchester unsettled, Good cloth inquiry better sales.

Tone of Yarns :—Irregular and restricted business.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 6.

Cotton :—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 97000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 21000
Day's Exports to Continent 6000

Futures at New York :—

Months.	To-day's price.
October	22.94 plus .04
January	22.24 plus .09
March	22.52 plus .07
May	22.73 plus .08

Spot Cotton at New York 23.20 plus .05
Do. at New Orleans 22.43 plus .05

Futures at New Orleans :—

Months.	To-day's price.
October	22.45 plus .06
January	22.34 plus .07

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 11/16
Demand Bills 4.83.87
Silver Commercial Bars :—
Foreign Mined 70 7/8

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Oct. 6.

Futures at New Rork :—

October	22.94 +.04
January	22.24 +.09
March	22.52 +.07
May	22.73 +.08

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool :—	
October	12.10 +.03
January	11.95 +.03
March	11.98 +.03
May	12.01 +.04

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 6.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta :—
October/December sellers 14/1 1/2.
January/March sellers 14/4 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay :—
January/March sellers 14/7.
January/March sellers 14/7 3/4.
Tone :—Inactive no demand.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags :—
October/November buyers £21 S./O. sellers £21 3/4.
Linseed Tone Firmer—but very little doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net :—
November/December sellers 39/4 1/2.
January/April sellers 39/4 1/2.

SHARES.

London, Oct. 6.

Hongkong Bank £132½
Chartered Bank £19 3/4
National Bank £47
P. and O. Bank £9 3/4
Eastern Bank £ 6 1/8

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Oct. 7.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Divid.	Last Rs.	Quotation a.
Bank of India	50	3	70	
Baroda	50	4	72	
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50	
Central	25	1½	22	2
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	80	
Imperial	500		1415	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	363	12
Union	78		3	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.				
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10		5	12
Central India Mining	10	6-8y	26	
Indian Cement O.	350		21	4
Katni Cement O.	100		20	
Katni Cement D.	40		90	
Punjab Cement O.	10		2	
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	47	
RAILWAY COMPANIES				
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	12 p.c.	805	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	141	4
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	112	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	83	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	79	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	80	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	70	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	73	8
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76	
Saikot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	93	
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152	8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	627	8 +D
UpperSind Light	100	4 p.c.	70	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		75	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		185	
Scindia Steam	30		6	9
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c	88	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		477	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		800	
Bombay Tramways O	50	4	89	6
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c	59	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	846	4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c	835	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92	
Surat Electricity	100		57	8
Tata Power O.	1,000		317	8
Tata Power P	1,000		480	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Akbar	500		478	
Dort	475		200	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-32	1000	
Indian Cotton	125	20	201	4
Jammad Manufacturing	250		205	x D
New Berar	500	80	800	
New East India	1,000		2500	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	640	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	815	
Volkart U. P.	500	50-	670	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100		102	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75		10	
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	362	8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	8	90	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11	8
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8		4	14
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	225	250	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75	+D
Mokenzie	100	30 p.c.	35	
New Union Flour Mills	100		10	
Port Canning	1,000	50	60	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100		45	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p. c.	88	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100		23	
Tata Iron Defd.	30		48	2
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75		12	12
Thacker	50		150	
Telephone	50	1	20	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	350	
Jupiter	15		4	4
New India	25	1-0	12	4
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	725	
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	370	
Alliance	100		50	
Apollo	50		6	4
Assur Virjee	100		4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	825	
Bombay Industrial	100		10	
Bombay Woollen	100		70	
Bradbury	250	10	360	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200	
Broach Fine Counts	250		30	
Century	100	207	395	
Central India O.	100	16	480	
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	410	
Ceylon	100		40	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	1-8y	105	
Coorla	100	7	140	
Crescent	100	6	205	
Currimbhoy	250		325	
David	500		350	
Dawn	250	40	350	
Damond O.	100		11	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	263	12
Edward Sassoon	200		120	
Elphinstone O.	100		21	4
Emperor Edward	500		306	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	827	8
Finlay	100	20	121	4
Framjee Petit	1,000		580	
Globe	100		41	4
Gokak	100	7	97	8+D
Gold Mohur	100		15	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	10378	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	200	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	80	0
Indore-Malwa United	100	*22-8	365	
Indian Woollen	50		4	
Jamshed O.	250		70	
Kastoorchand	500		60	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatau Makanjee	100	8	80	
Kilachand	25		3	12
Kohinoor	500		965	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4700	
Madhorao Scindia	100		20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		90	
Madras United	250	15	460	
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2240	
Mathuradas	100		90	
Meyer Sassoon	500		105	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2210	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		135	
Mysore	50	5	110	
New City of Bombay	100	10	190	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	300	
Osmanshahi (100)	75		67	
Pearl	250	12	435	
Phoenix	100	15	442	8
Planet	100		10	
Premier	100		678	
Sassoon Cotton	100		23	12
Sassoon Silk	500		460	
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9250	
Simplex	250		107	8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		54	6
Standard	500	100	1525	
Swadeshi	100	18	463	12
Swan	100	50	155	
Tata M-I-O	500		55	8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1700	
Vishnu P	500	35	525	
Western India Spng	1,000	40	860	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 7

Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	..	375
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	305
Bombay Dyeing	801	827-8	802-8	826
Century	..	366-4	395	366-4 395
Central India	..	470	480	470 480
Colaba Land	..	..	..	105
Crescent	..	..	..	205
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	120
Fazulbhoy	..	837-8	827-8	817 8 827-8
Finlay	..	..	..	125
Globe	..	..	..	41-4
Gokak	..	..	..	97-8
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	200
Indore Malwa	..	361 4	365	360 365
Kohinoor	..	..	..	..
Madhowjee	..	..	..	90
Mathuradas	..	..	..	90
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	98-12
Mysore	..	..	..	110
New Great	..	295	301-4	298 112 300
Pahaney	..	..	..	165
Pearl	..	..	..	435
Phoenix	..	..	..	432-8
Simplex	..	..	..	110
Swadeshi	..	450	463-12	450 463-12
Swan Mills	..	..	..	55
Tata Mill	..	..	..	57-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	0
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	30
,, Tram Co., Ord.	..	..	..	93-2
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	6
Indian Cement	..	..	..	21 4
Central India Mining	..	..	..	26
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	20
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	47
Tata Hydro	830	847-8	827-8	846-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..			12-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Def	47-8	50	47-8	47-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct 7.

	Rs. a
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	68 9
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	86 12
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	95 10
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	99 13
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	99 12
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103 0
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105 7
5 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101 1
5 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102 1
5 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104 0
5 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104 8
5 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105 0
5½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	109 0
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974	75 12
4 per cent. Municipal 1974	75 4
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974	75 4
5 per cent Port Trust 1930	101 0
5 per cent. Municipal 1929-49	101 8
,, 1954	101 14

Tone of Market:—Market steady but quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68-8.

4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Rs. 86-12.

5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95-12.

5 per cent. Loan Due 1935, Rs. 96.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933, Rs. 99-13.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-11.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928, Rs. 105-6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926, Rs. 101-1.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927, Rs. 104-1.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930, Rs. 104-8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 105-2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 105-2.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Due 1935, Rs. 108-14.

4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75-8

4 per cent. Municipal Due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954, Rs. 101-12.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.

Tone of Market :—Quiet with more sellers.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Oct. 6.

Cardiff to Bombay 12

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

BRASS.

	Per md.	Bombay, Oct. 7. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
—Do—	1	58 0 0
—Do—	1 1/4	58 0 0
—Do—	1 1/2	58 0 0
—Do—	1 3/4	58 0 0
—Do—	2	58 0 0
German Brass	3/4 to 2	57 8 0

COPPER.

	Per md.	Bombay, Oct. 7. Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	63 4 0
—Do—	1	63 4 0
—Do—	1 1/4	63 4 0
Copper American	1 1/2	63 8 0
—Do—	1 3/4	63 8 0
—Do—	2	63 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 8 0
Panchteka Joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klat		67 8 0
Lead, Country		27 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		56 0 0
—Do—Do— 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		56 0 0
German, Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		63 4 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		63 8 0
English Copper ¾ to 2,		63 4 0

METALS.

London, Oct. 6.

English best Selected Copper £64.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £61½.
Copper Braziers £78.
Yellow Metal £69½.
Hard Spelter £31½.
Corrugated Sheets £16½.
Tin Block £270 1/8.

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 6.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. 49 O/N sellers 48 D/J sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs. 50/6 O/N 49 J/F sellers.

Tone :—Firm dearer.

Australian D/J value firmer quiet 50

Choice White Karachi O/N sellers firm 50/6.

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 6.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) firm thing quiet trade.

O/N sellers £19 1/8.

J./F. paid £18 5/8.

Cottonseed Bombay O./N. sellers quoted £8¾.

Castorseed Bombay O./N. paid sellers £20½ slow easier inactive.

Linseed Bombay O./N. nominal £22 3/8.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton O./N. sellers £20 3/8.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton O./N. sellers £20 7/8.

Rapeseed. Yellow Gujerat, per ton O./N. nominal £20 3/8.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton O./N. sellers £20 1/8.

Tone of Rapeseed. Neglected rather easier.

Cellow Cawnpore O./N. £23½.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are today's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce :—

Bombay, Oct. 7, 1925—6-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail-Delivery. Rs. a. p.
READY		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	8 3 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	8 3 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	55 0 0	8 4 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 6 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 3 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	68 0 0	14 6 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	66 0 0	12 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, Black	60 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed, White		13 8 0
Groundnuts	66 0 0	13 6 0
Mowraseed		10 0 0
Barley		6 2 0
Castorseed	56 0 0	11 4 0
Jira	12 0 0	
FORWARD	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 2 9	
Linseed, May	13 0 6	

TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK MEETING.

PRESIDENT HECKLED BY MR. SHAMDASANI.

A general meeting of the shareholders of Tata Industrial Bank Ltd. was held on Wednesay, Mr. S. B. Billimoria presiding, when the Liquidators' Report of the Bank was presented to the shareholders.

Mr Shamdasani asked whether the proceedings could be commenced without a quorum.

Mr. Billimoria said it was not necessary to have a quorum for presentation of the Liquidators' report.

Mr. Shamdasani asked whether that was the ruling of the Chairman.

Mr. Billimoria: Yes, that is my ruling.

The Liquidators' report stated that 1,853 shares of the Central Bank had been issued to the shareholders of the Tata Industrial Bank in accordance with the terms of the agreement. The remaining 2,413 shares of the Central Bank in exchange for 4,826 Tata Bank shares had not been issued yet. A further sum of Rs. 71,329 out of a sum of Rs. 239,471 received in respect of 9,627 Central Bank shares allotment was not claimed by the shareholders of the Tata Bank and was paid to the parties entitled, and ther waes now a balance of Rs. 94,039-15-0 which had not yet been claimed. During the year the sum of Rs. 123,567-8-0 was paid to those shareholders who had asked for arbitration, the claims of some having been settled directly by the Central Bank. The claims of all had been disposed of except those of the dissentients, who would be paid as soon as they had proved their title to the shares. The winding up was practically completed and the delay in closing it was due to the pending litigation.

Mr. Shamdasani asked whether there was any truth in the news that claims had been settled outside at about Rs. 27 per share.

Mr. Billimoria said the liquidators had got nothing to do with it, as the settlement was made directly by the Central Bank. He asked Mr. Shamdasani to confine himself to the statements made in the report.

Mr. Shamdasani wanted to know whether the sum of Rs. 123,567 was properly disposed of. It worked out at Rs. 21-8 per share for 5196 shares. The sum could not have been paid in a lump. If the Liquidators said they had no information, and were as blind as himself, then he had nothing to say.

Mr. Billimoria said he could not give any further information on the subject, and he asked Mr. Shamdasani not to indulge in personal remarks.

After some further discussion in the same manner the meeting terminated.

SUICIDE BY DISINHERITED NEPHEW

Gomaldas Narayen, a Hindu residing at Khoja Street called at the Maharbawri Police Station at about 11-15 a.m. on Tuesday and reported that a room of one of his relatives in Mahabir building in 1st Carpenter Street was found to be locked from inside and no reply was given to the knocking of the door. The police repaired to the spot and opened the doors in the presence of a "panch" and found that the occupant of the room named Morarji Mulji was hanging suspended on a piece of coir rope, one end being tied round his neck and the other end tied to the bar of a window. Life was extinct. It appeared the deceased expected a legacy of several lakhs of rupees from his uncle, but for some reason or other the uncle having disinherited him and given all his property in charity the nephew took it to heart and was not of proper frame of mind for some time past.

At the inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of unhappiness.

GLASGOW CUP.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Re-play in the semi-final of the Glasgow Cup, between Glasgow Rangers and Celtic, ended in a draw, each side scoring one goal.—Reuter's Special.

SALE OF RACEHORSES

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY have been instructed to sell by Public Auction the following horses in the Small Jumping School, Race-Course, Poona on Saturday morning, October 10th, commencing at 8 a.m.

The Property of Mr. A. HOYT.

1. PRINCE ARTHUR.—Chestnut Country-bred Colt, 3 years, by Arthur B.—Little Eve.

The following horses, the property of Mr P. G. SINGHANEE.

2. VOLTAGE.—Bay English mare, 6 years, by Volta—Courtagon.
3. NIKOLAKI.—Bay English Gelding, 7 years, by Troutbeck-Amphletta.
4. RAKINGS,—Bay English Horse, 7 yrs. by Junior—The Gleaner.
5. CORYSTE.—Bay English Mare, 6 years, by Corcyra—Whinstone.

The following horses the property of Mr. TULSIDAS M. GOCULDAS.

6. OJIRA.—Bay English Mare, 4 years, by Cyndrian—Bogue.
7. CREAMROSE.—Bay Arab Horse, 4 years, 13.3½.
8. MIGHTY.—Chestnut Arab Horse, 5 years, 13.2½.

Apply to:—

THE MANAGER,
Indian Bloodstock Agency,
Messrs. J. CRAWFORD,
No. 6, Wanowrie Lines, Poona.

24284

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct 7.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs 775.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 835.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 820.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 108.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 214.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.84 3-16.
London—Paris Frcs 105-25.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 108.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20 35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Oct. 6.

Tele. Tranfers 1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold £44 11½ steady.
Bar Silver 32 12/16 quiet.

London, Oct. 6.

Rentes 3 p. c. 46½
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 13/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 11/16
Closing tone of Silver—Small suptort.—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2½
Interest 7 days market loans 2 7/8
Discount. Bank of England Rate 4 p.c. since 1st October 1925.
Bars Sold £1,566,000

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 6. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 /532.
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16.
Doc. Acceptance 4 m/s	1/6 7/16.
Frcs. Demand	770
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	163
Shanghai	214
Japan	112½
Singapore	156 3/4

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm 18.03.
Christiania 24.70.
Amsterdam 12.05.
Switzerland 25.10.

London, Oct. 6.

Exchange on London in Paris 104.85.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.33 1/2.
Exchange on London in Italy 120.62.

New York, Oct. 6.

Demand Bills 4.83.87.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

3 months 3-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 3-11/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1 1/4 per cent.
1 Month 1 1/4 per cent.
3 Months 2 1/4 per cent.
6 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 6.

Rentes 5 per cent. 16 3/4.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 11/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/2.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Sovereighs Ready 13-4-9.
Sovereigns Forward 13-4-9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/7/3.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 74-4-0
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 74-1-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 73-10-0.

London, Oct. 6.

Silver ready d. 32/13.
Silver forward d. 32/11.

TONE OF SILVER:

Quiet. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. Market closed with buyers at 1/16 below the fixed price.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £87 5/8 —1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 1/8 —1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £102 7/16 —1/16.
Conversion Loan £76 7/16 1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £102¼ unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent. £55 5/8 —1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £68 —¼.
Government Securities 3 per cent. £58 —¼.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Ready:—21/4/0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/4/0. At 6 p.m. 21/4/0.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/3/6. At 6 p.m. 21/3/6.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/3/6. At 6 p.m. 21/3/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/2/0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0/3/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Ready:—74-2.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 73/15. Highest 74/2. At 6 p.m. 74/2.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 73/8. Highest 73/10. At 6 p.m. 73/10.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 73/6. Highest 73/8. At 6 p.m. 73/8.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening As. 14.
Vaida Magsor:—Opening 1/6/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 6th Oct. 1925.

	1925-26	1924-25	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 1st October to 5th October, 1925	2433	2336	+97
Receipts from 1st September 1925 to 5th October 1925	50622	25729	+24893
Shipments for the bi-week from 1st October to 5th October 1925.—			
United Kingdom	1050		+1050
Continent	4265	1474	+0789
China, Japan and Coast Ports	..	1531	—1531
Total	8313	3005	+5305
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1925 to 5th Oct. 1925			
Europe | United Kingdom	3469	875	—2595
Europe | Continent	40200	11925	+28275
China	500	3100	—2600
Japan	2993	62347	—32374
Coast Ports ..	1804*	2919	—1145
Total	76937	81196	—5259
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe ..	2151	10	+2141
„ China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	3810	15291	—11481

* Including 50 bales for U. S. of America

Note.—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifesto.

OPIUM SALE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

At the opium sale to-day 250 chests of Benares opium were offered for sale but only five chests were sold as there were no buyers for the rest. The total proceeds amounted to Rs. 22,575, the price being Rs. 4,515 for each chest.—A. P.

B. B. AND C. I RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21.5
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express	20.25*	7.0

*Terminates at Church Gate.

(1) The Up Peshawar- Bombay Mail due in at Colaba at 11.15 will stop at Daman Road, Gholvad, and Dahanu Road on Mondays (on Tuesday if Monday is a Bank Holiday) when passengers holding tickets for Bombay ask the Station Master for this to be done.

(2). The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

(3) The Kathiawar Mail is intended for Passengers for the Metre-gauge Delhi Mail and for Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

VEHAR MAIN BURSTS.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. C. W. E. Arouthnot, presiding, when the Commissioner's letter about a burst in the 48 inch Vehar Main at Kurla was recorded. The cause of the burst was ascribed to the "rise in pressure due to the increased Tansa supply affecting a weak pipe.

HEDJAZ DEPUTATION.

PASSPORTS TO BE GRANTED.

DELHI, Oct. 7.

The Government of India have telegraphed to Moulana Shaukat Ali informing him that the Central Government have instructed the Local Governments to issue passports to persons selected for the Hedjaz deputation that the passports will be valid for journey to Hedjaz and that applications should be made direct to local governments in whose jurisdiction the applicants reside.—A. P.

ARVI DISPUTE.

HINDU SATYAGRAH SUSPENDED.

NAGPUR, Oct. 6.

The Hindu Sabha deputation, consisting of Dr. Moonji, Rao Bahadur Dhoble and Mr. Khare, went to Arvi to guide the Hindu Satyagraha as a protest against Government orders prohibiting music before mosques. They were met by the Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Inspector-General of Police and leading Mahomedans. It was decided to suspend Satyagraha to enable Mahomedans to discuss the application of the Nagpur settlement, arrived at between Maulana Azad and Pundit Motilal on the subject.—A. P.

BURMA'S "SWARAJ HOME RULE PARTY"

RANGOON, Oct. 6.

At a special conference of Hlaing Pu Gyaw, G.C.B.A., presided over by U. Ghit Hlaing held at Toungoo to-day and attended by a large number of laymen, ladies and Poongyis it was unanimously resolved that "this conference sanctions the formation of a Swaraj Home Rule Party outside the G.C.B.A. to kill dyarchy". The detailed programme and constitution of the party has not yet been settled.—A. P.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

Mr. B F. Bharucha writes:—

What has come over the Bombay Presidency Association? Why has it adopted a sphinx-like silence of late? Why has it not raised its voice and carried on an agitation against,

(1) The defiant speech of Birkenhead,

(2) Or the disappointing utterance of Reading,

(3) Or the unsatisfactory constitution of the Currency Commission.

(4) Or the perversity to push through the Majority Report.

(5) Or the callousness in retaining the Excise Duty.

(6) Or the reactionary policy of the Council of State?

With Sir Dinshaw Petit as the President and Messrs. Jinnah, Jaykar, Setlna, Mody and others as Vice-Presidents, the Presidency Association ought to have been a live body in Bombay. It must be said in all fairness, that Sir Dinshaw is very keen on seeing active political work being done by the Association. But does he receive adequate response from his colleagues? Unfortunately not. With such leading men as vice-Presidents Bombay naturally expects greater activity from this premier political association of Western India. And it is to be seen, wha they do in the next few weeks to retain its old traditions. The Presidency Association has members of all Parties on its roll: and it is upto the leading members to make every effort to remove points of differences and work for a United Congress at Cawnpore.

FIND OF DEAD BODY OF INFANT.

At about 5 p.m. information was received at the Byculla Police Station that a dead body of a newly born male child was lying near a latrine opposite the G. I. P. Railway chawl No. 13 at Gun Powder Road. The police on enquiries found that at about 2-30 p.m. a sweeper named Magan Ranchod noticed a pepper mint tin in which the body was thrust and the tin thrown on the side of the latrine. The body was in a big state of decomposition.

FATAL MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

Shivapalla Jageshwar (15) residing at Chowpatty Back Road was knocked down by a motor car, whose number is not known, at about 6 a.m. on Tuesday at the junction of Babulanath Road and Hughes Road. The driver of the car drove away after the accident. The injured boy being unconscious made no statement. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital when he died soon after admission. The Coroner held an inquest and postponed further hearing for the purpose of tracing the motor car.

FINED RS. 100 FOR RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur Sub-Inspector Savant charged Udhawar Zafarkhan, a victoria driver with rash and negligent driving.

It was alleged for the prosecution that the accused was driving his victoria on Monday afternoon opposite Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co. when he knocked down a European lady named Mrs. M. C. Phillips. As a result she was removed to the E. G. Hospital for treatment.

The defence was that he was in danger of running over a Bania to avoid which he swerved a little to the right and in so doing unconsciously drove against the lady.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 100.

RACE PROBLEMS

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

ABSOLUTE EQUALITY WITH WHITES.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

A crowded meeting of the Church Congress at Eastbourne discussed race problems. Lord Willingdon declared it was imperative that the problem should be solved by peaceful methods and not by clash of races which would be the ghastliest tragedy the world has ever known. The only practical solution was to treat the coloured people in a spirit of absolute equality with the whites. If we wished to continue our associations with and influence over the countries which the whites developed it must be by not arrogating to ourselves any race superiority.—Reuter.

EDITOR CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION.

PHULE STATUE CONTROVERSY SEQUEL

POONA, Oct. 7.

A sequel to the rejection by the Poona City Municipality of the proposal to erect a statue to the memory of late Jotiba Phule which gave rise to a good deal of feeling both in the press and on the public platform, is the case for alleged defamation, abuse and criminal intimidation lodged by a well-known Brahmin pleader named Mr. R. G. Dandwate, a member of the City Municipality, against the non-Brahmin editor and printer of the vernacular daily called "Mazoor." The complaint was filed by Mr. K. T. Gupte, pleader, before the District Magistrate who transferred it to the Court of Khan Bahadur Rego, Special Magistrate, who, issued a bailable warrant. The complainant, in his plaint, alleges that the offences complained of are against the members of the City Municipality and were committed in the issues of 4th and 11th September and 2nd October. Among the witnesses cited are Rao Bahadur R. J. Apte, President of the City Municipality and Mr. N. R. Gunjal, member of the Legislative Council.—A. P.

EDUCATIONAL CINEMA FILMS

SHOWN TO CITY FATHERS.

Under the auspices of the Municipal Schools Committee, Dr. K. B. Patel of the Educational Pictures Corporation, Karachi exhibited some typical educational cinema films at the Corporation Hall on Tuesday night. The show was meant specially for the benefit of the Corporators, and the films selected were calculated to show what municipalities can do for the welfare of citizens. But there were not more than a dozen Corporators present of whom the majority were members of the Schools Committee under whose auspices the show was held. The films exhibited included one on malaria, it nature and causes, another on Safety First Campaign a third on Milk as Food and a fourth on Schools Discipline. They were all extremely interesting and calculated to convince even a sceptic as to what a useful adjunct the cinema can be in civic and educational work especially for social welfare propaganda.

At the close of the show Mr. B. N Motiwala, Chairman of the Schools Committee, thanked Dr. Patel for his instructive show. He regretted the meagre attendance of the Corporators and also the fact that even a large city like Bombay had not yet adequately recognized the educative value of the cinema. He hoped that in the near future both the Corporation and other institutions interested in education and social welfare would utilise the potent agency of the educational cinema in their work.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Benares, October 7th.—The six person arrested here in connection with the Kakor train dacoity have been sent up to Lucknow for identification.—A. P.

Yeotmal, October 7th.—With a view to ameliorate the social and economic status of the backward classes, a Hindu Mission Society has been established at Amraoti with Mr. R. M. Deshmukh M.L.C. Bar-at-Law as its president and Messrs. B. G. Khaparde M.L.C., and S. Y. Patel as its vice-presidents.—A. P.

Poona City, Oct. 7th.—The Association for the Protection of the Interests of the Subjects of Indian states in the Deccan has telegraphed to the President, Indian Sandhurst Committee and the Viceroy regretting the non-inclusion of Captain Dafle in the sub committe which is to inspect arrangements for military training in other countries and urging that he should be added as a member to the sub-committee in question.—A. P.

DAETH FROM HEART FAILURE.

Rao Saheb Rupram Ramprasad, a retired Jailor, came to Bombay from Poona with his family on Tuesday and suddenly took ill and died at about noon the same day. The cause of death being heart failure no inquest was held by the Coroner.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 9.

Parel Convent: Children's Entertainment, 6 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 3 p.m. (B.T.).
Meeting re Travancore's untouchables Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta to preside.

SATURDAY, Oct. 10.

S.S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Social Service League—Annual General Meeting:—6 p.m. (S.T.)
Parel Convent: Children's Entertainment, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, Oct. 11.

NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AGAINST ANTI-ASIATIC LEGISLATION IN S. AFRICA.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union will be held on Sunday (the 11th instant), at 5 p.m., at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay.

MRS. SAKINABAI DISPENSARY.—In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji charitable dispensary conducted by Dr. R. D. Chinoy the total attendance for the month of September was 8,678 out of which 1,543 were males, 3,379 were females and 3,756 were children.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.—A programme of Dance Music (English Gramophone Records) will be broadcast to-day (Thursday) by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wave-length 387 Metres.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have received from the Gold Filled Button Manufacturing Co. (71, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay) a sample railway season ticket case manufactured by the Company. It is made of finely polished leather and will be found useful by railway passengers.

PURITY MISSION SOCIETY.—On Sunday last Messrs. Jhabvalla and V. P. Rele moved about in the industrial area on behalf of the Purity Mission Society distributing printed leaflets among those who could read and preaching to men on the subjects of Temperance and Purity of life.

PARSI CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.—The sixth annual general meeting of the Society will be held to-morrow (Friday), at 8 p.m. in Mr. Merwanji Cama's Office, Cowasji Patel Street, to receive the annual report and audited statement of accounts for the year ending 30th June 1925, and to elect eight members of the Executive Committee.

TO-NIGHT'S CHARITY PERFORMANCE.—In aid of the Muslim Orphanage at Sangamner, a charity performance will be given to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. at the Ripon Theatre, Corner of Grant Road, by Mr. Syed Mahomed Effendi, the Turkish athlete, who is now in Bombay. Mr. Haji Pachoo Ali will preside Mr. Effendi is well-known as an athlete, and is reputed to control powerful contrivances such as motor cars, etc.

B. B. & C. I. RY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—At the 13th meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee was held on Thursday the 24th ultimo a statement of claims settled during the last two months was placed before the Committee for their information and the Chairman detailed the procedure of dealing with claims on the Railway. The Committee expressed their unqualified satisfaction with the manner in which claims are dealt with on this Railway.

The Chairman also explained the alterations and extensions which have been recently carried out at Ahmedabad. Statistics of the number of passengers found travelling without tickets were laid on the table for the information of the Committee. A proposal to run through trains from Ahmedabad to Bhavnagar via Dholka and Dhandhuka was discussed.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1925.

THE COTTON MILL INDUSTRY.

Thanks largely to the obstinate and unyielding hostility of the present Government of India, under the influence of ineradicable antipathy to the real interests of the people of this country among the leading members of that Government, the cotton mill industry has been brought to a most serious and perilous pass. The cut refusal of the Finance Member to consider even the suspension of the Cotton Excise Duty, notwithstanding the unmistakable resolve of the Assembly to abolish it, is the least of the causes which have created the present unfortunate situation of the industry, though that single saving would have sufficed to avoid the mill strike, had it been afforded opportunely by Lord Reading and his financial adviser. The havoc of the strike at a time of the year when the malaria epidemic is raging, with a virulence and violence unprecedented in previous years; when the season having failed owing to the inadequacy of the rainfall in several important districts, the one considerable alternative employment becomes more important than ever simply to avoid abject starvation—may not be realised by the exalted genius, who presides over the Finance Department in the serene atmosphere of Simla and the unquestioned possession of £6,000 a year. But it is nonetheless terrible, not only to the poor people rendered idle and incomless in such hard times, but also to the entire city of Bombay, which must do the utmost it can, if it wants to avoid epidemics and other miseries naturally following in the foots'eps of such enforced idleness of large masses of men. But Governments, by their very constitution, are said to be heartless; and appeals of this nature would have no meaning to them, even were they less thoroughly convinced of the righteousness of their own obstinacy than Sir Basil and Lord Reading appear from all accounts to be. And so the question, in all its grimness and its menace of an impending tragedy, becomes a question for the Indian people and their leaders to consider on the assumption that whatever they may decide to do for the assistance of this premier industry of the country may not only find no active encouragement from the Government of Lord Reading aided and abetted by the Finance Ministership of an ex-pundit of the British Treasury, but may even meet with a certain amount of concealed misrepresentation and opposition.

We have advocated in these columns more than once a policy determined upon by the Indian people themselves to assist their premier industry by a rigorous system of voluntary protection but, at this juncture, we find the need for a repetition of that advice too imperative to be passed over simply from fear of undue repetition. Rumour has been busy of late with the suggestion of an impending disaster,—we use the word advisedly—which, if not averted, will mean the destruction of the industry effectually so far as its benefit to India and Indians are concerned, even though it may appear to be maintained in more than its present degree of strength and sufficiency. And that disaster consists in the attempt of bloated foreign financiers to purchase as many mills as are today unable to make both ends meet, thanks to the persistent disregard of the claims of that industry by the Government of Lord Reading. We have heard it on the best authority that two-thirds of the mills reporting to the Bombay Mill-Owners' Associaion have made losses in the current year; and that even after making allowance for those mills which have been lucky enough to show a profit in their balance-sheet this year, the net result of all the mills put together amounts to a loss of a crore and a half. The profit, it may be mentioned in passing, of such mills as seem to have been more fortunate than their fellows, is the result, not so much of superior working or invisible economies as of the interests earned on the none too excessive reserves created out of the previous years' profits. In this condition, it is not at all surprising that those responsible for the conduct of the mills should think of disposing of these their great white elephants; and the foreign financier, with ready money in his hands, will have the best chance of picking up these mills for a song, as it were. We consider this consummation, if it ever comes to pass, to be a great disaster, because once the management of that industry passes from the hands of Indians to those of non-Indians, the benefit of that industry, such as it is, will fall entirely to the share of non-Indians, Indians getting barely more than the wage slave's return for a hard day's work. It is, of course, not unlikely that the fortunes of the industry,—as an industry—may revive as a result of such an undesirable change of ownership or management; for the present Government of India,—dominated as they are by the rooted prejudice of the ex-official of the British Treasury and the sleepless watchdog of the British economic interests in India in every possible direction and the evident hostility of Lord Reading himself to any interests that appear to be Indian—may quite likely perceive the iniquity and wastefulness and uneconomy, and every other disadvantage and hardship of the Cotton Excise Duty, the moment the ownership and management of the industry come to be vested in a Lord Inchcape or a Signor Marconi. They may have their Capulets and Montagus at home; but in their policy of exploiting this country's resources for the benefit of Britishers they seem to be all of them one and undivided. But whether or not the fortunes of the industry revive in some such manner, by a change of ownership, the benefit, we repeat, of that industry will no longer be ours,—of India and the Indians. Quite apart from the various directions in which that industry to-day helps to support hundreds of thousands of Indians as workers, brokers, proprietors and middlemen of all sorts who will all be asked to quit,—with the exception of the wage-slaves, of course—we consider the greatest loss of such change of ownership and management to consist in the feeling of degradation and destitution that such a transaction will unquestionably though imperceptibly involve.

What is our defence against this impending disaster? Nothing, we repeat, but a determined campaign of Swadeshism, a resolute policy of nation-wide use of Indian made goods, which to-day finds no demand worth speaking of. We shall endeavour to lay out the details in brief of a scheme, by which the threatened disaster could be averted, on a later occasion. But here it is enough to observe that we are by no means unaware of the manifold character of this grave problem of our national economics. We are not blind to the difficulties of finance as well as of a growing class distrust fanned into a roaring flame by the policy of Sir Basil Blackett, which penalises this industry particularly at this moment. We fully realise that the scheme we venture to submit to the country for avoiding a great catastrophe will be futile and meaningless unless precautions are taken in advance in respect of all heads on which the industry is menaced or handicapped to-day. We shall leave it to our readers and the country at large to judge of the intrinsic merits of the scheme, when it is submitted. Here it is enough to say that whether that scheme is adopted or any other, the question of the utmost urgency is to secure the safety of the industry,—it does not matter a straw by what precise means, we accomplish it. We for our part shall be equally ready to welcome and support any other scheme which promises to achieve this aim as effectively as the one we shall ourselves propose to put forward.

FLORID FATUITIES.

Valedictory revels in honour of Lord Reading have begun and as befits the tenure of a Viceroy who has been doing Herculean services to India with the aid of an oleaginous tongue the "Indian community" have forestalled all admirers with what the Associated Press representative describes as a grand banquet. The popularity of the Viceroy is evidenced by the zeal of the "Indian community" in Simla to drink his toast. The community aforesaid had put off its libatory celebrations until the Assembly adjourned and all jarring elements had dispersed. It was Byron who divided the whole world into the bores and the bored, and for another six months the vulgar throng will have, in the latter category, to endure much eulogy about the success of Lord Reading. We imagined Lord Reading's farewell season would begin with cold weather celebrations under the auspices of Clive Street merchants. Any Viceroy may be sure of a grand send-off. If that mythical personage, Old King Cole, had always before him his Fiddlers Three there is no reason why a live Viceroy should, irrespective of his services to India, fail to enjoy the plaudits of a few busybodies representing the Indian community. The grand banquet at Simla, boomed by the A. P. guest, was a family affair with Sir Mahomed Shafi presiding. Before we refer to the Viceroy's speech which "was frequently cheered and applauded", all absent guests of the Indian community ought to digest the tribute of Sir Mahomed. It would seem Lord Reading had secured the revision of the Turkish treaty. It was lucky for the Turks that the long arm of Lord Reading saved them. No tribute seems to have been paid to Mr. Montagu who was left in the lurch. Again the Hedjaz affairs have been squared by Lord Reading by the British occupation of Maan and Akaba, while Afghanistan owes to his efforts the position of respect she occupies. Sir Mahomed Shafi had very meagre stock to draw upon because he next offered to share with the Viceroy the credit of establishing two universities. In internal affairs financial stability had been achieved by Lord Reading, a pregnant compliment to the certifier of the salt tax and the producer of large receipts by high exchange and currency disorder. Sir Mahomed then rose to the height of his great argument and declared that the most monumental feat of His Excellency was that he committed the Baldwin Government to the revision of the Reforms Act before 1929. There was one condition, namely, co-operation! It is disgraceful that an Indian should crow over this as a supreme achievement. But at a complimentary dinner something has to be said and deeds of heroism alleged. The triumph of Lord Reading adored by Sir Mahomed, is something of a hoax because co-operation in diarchy, Lord Reading knows, is the abnegation of self-respect.

His Excellency was modest in his acknowledgments and gave the credit of good finance to happy monsoons. Rain prompted in him the idea of agriculture. Agriculture is a thing of oceanic dimensions admitting of platitudes. Wisely he did not speak much of his consideration for Indian industries. The antipathy of his Government has nearly smothered a great industry; but then there is agriculture, a matter which men of profound insight discover to be the back-bone of India; and Lord Reading after his barren record holds up his palms in knowing concern for the huge thing, agriculture, on which the "regeneration of India" according to him, depends. After that wise observation, he dilated on the sufficiency and the prodigious promise of Lord Birkenhead's speech It appears his lordship is stretching forth his aching hand for cooperation; evidence, the Muddiman minority's approval! If India had responded, "a wave of generous feeling would have spread across the ocean to England". This tidal phenomeon Indians failed to work up. As an artist of pointless platitudes and hypothetical triumphs, Lord Reading is unapproachable. He is a case-hardened cynic who has managed to serve all conceivable permutations of parties in England, and being a good preacher like the Vicar of Bray, he is able to thrust the responsibility of his empty stewardship on others. Indians have sought cooperation, but Lord Reading has been pre-occupied with entrenching the bureaucracy and shedding sententious fatuities for the benefit of a patient and long-suffering people. The final summing-up of his services is not yet, but during the valedictory season we should be prepared for creamy fictions about the magnitude of his contribution. When Indians like Sir Mahomed Shafi whose dissimulated opinions in the Muddiman affair were spurned by the Viceroy, grow ecstatic about his achievements, we should expect mightier trumpeting from St. Andrews' day right up to the hour of his leave-taking. We would ask Sir Mahomed whether his adulation is not a little laboured even as his signature to Sir Michael O'Dwyer's address had been given under a misapprehension. The forced character of the eulogies yet in store, ought to remind Indians of the story of the village maid who said that when her fiance proposed to her, tears streamed down her cheeks. "Tears of joy", remarked a friend. "No, he had eaten onions" confessed the girl. The tributes from Indians to Lord Reading are mostly artificial; in fact of the onion-order.

Notes of the Day.

Christian and South African Day.

In the statement which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu issued last week regarding the South African Day she made a special appeal to the European and Indian Christian population on the ground that it was their duty and responsibility to protect from the menace of destructive anti-Asiatic legislation the integrity of their traditional Christian ideals of equity and justice and the sanctity of the Asiatic Christ. We are glad her appeal has evoked a prompt response from the Metropolitan of India and other authorities of the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon, who have, in the statement we publish elsewhere, invited the Christian people to join Indians in prayer on Sunday. The struggle which Indians in South Africa are waging is one for justice and right and it is no little satisfaction that at least in this matter the Christian Church in India has remained true to its ideals.

Diseases of Immorality.

The idea of an Imperial Social Hygiene Conference is a product of remarkable brain-wave. Lord Willingdon who now shares with Lord Hardinge the privilege of leading "Indian" delegations at international and imperial gatherings was there as also Sir Atul Chatterjee and some I.M.S's. Already three provincial Governments of India, including ours, have invited "experts" on venereal diseases to visit their territories though the reason for such obliging haste at the tax payer's expense is not quite apparent. Mr. Amery suggested that "Africa chiefly needed attention" but he did not naturally mention that it is the influx of European civilisation that has accentuated venereal diseases in the tropics. While Major Harnett "emphasised the Government of India's habit of not interfering with the religious and social customs of the people," Lieut.-Col. Carter thought that "great care was necessary with regard to *certain* things" until after thousands of years the Hindus improved; what those "certain things" are it is impossible to guess. The greater prevalence of venereal diseases in our cities is due to the indiscriminate admixture of the sexes of all ages, a necessity of their living conditions such as bad housing and overcrowding in our industrial centres which make the practice of morality well-nigh impossible. Those who talk glibly of Hindu customs should study sex overcrowding in one-roomed or two-roomed tenements and then they will know how immorality and its consequence, venereal diseases, are the result of environment. It is better to prevent opportunities of immorality than combat its results.

Excesses at Khairpur.

Is it not time for the Mir of Khairpur to deal considerately with the grievances of a section of his subjects and relieve the tension caused by the ill-treatment of petitioners? The hartal has now lasted for more than six weeks and for a demonstration so painful there should be some genuine provocation. Twenty-five members of a punchayet go to submit a representation and all the twenty-five find themselves in custody. The procedure is so eccentric that it does not deserve even the epithet "medieval." The suitors for relief wanted to oppose the Malkana levy, and while the Mir Saheb and the Vazir happened to be at Poona they went with their representation to the local officials. The course was perfectly peaceful and no official enquiry is likely to alleged overawing conduct of the kind attributed to the victims of the Nimuchana tragedy. The deputation was arrested without just cause and it is stated some of the members were subjected to indignities worthy of irascible planters. The arrest was followed by a hartal, and of course when a hartal occurs it is the duty of the official mugwump to try conclusions with the people rather to repair the outrage precipitating it. The hartal continues and the members of the punchayet are in jail. Prestige must be maintained even if the heavens fall.

Freight on Coal.

As the question of an import duty on coal has been remitted to the Tariff Board, the Government of India will probably claim further leisure to do nothing for the cheaper transport of rail-borne coal. The problems can, however, be separately treated and the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has appealed to the Government and the Railway Board to reduce freightage. The rates were raised in 1919 as an emergency measure. Hopes were held out that freight would be reduced when the handicaps on the railways diminished, and the representation from Ahmedabad is in favour of the mining industry which has been smothered by official interference. The Noyce Committee recommended the restoration of normal freight while the Tariff Board in examining individual industries, notably cement, has repeatedly drawn the attention of Government to the burden of dear fuel in the cost of production. The Tariff Board may or may not prescribe the imposition of a duty on coal. Its enquiry affords no excuse to the Railway Board to refuse the reduction of freight, an element of special moment when industries in Western India have to grapple with unforeseen difficulties. Incidentally, the Bombay Government ought to enquire of the themselves whether it is not time to ask for Sukkur coal to be delivered at the Sukkur Pier where it is consumed in preference to Karachi which gives an advantage to South African tenders.

As Others See us.

In the "Koelnische Zeitung" of 9th September last, a German journalist writing from Kabul gives his impressions of the "Indian Problem." He begins by asking whether England will be able to retain her mastery over the Indian frontier, a mastery which assures her premier position as a world power. He thinks there are three possibilities under which that mastery may be shaken. The first is the chance for a foreign power to break through the Khyber Pass, the second is the possibility of Afghanistan and India being saturated with Bolshevik influence and the third is the danger of internal trouble in India. He finds that there are insuperable difficulties now in the way of any foreign power like Russia obtaining possession of the Khyber Pass, because England has at the cost of an inordinate amount in men and money made that Pass practically invulnerable after the Anglo-Afghan conflict in 1919. As regards the danger of Bolshevik theories penetrating into countries under absolute rule like Afghanistan, he notices that the mere fact that the absolute rule exists is no assurance against such penetration, and he combats the belief widely held in Germany that Bolshevism is more easily capable of being preached in an industrialised State. There is no necessity, he asserts, that a Government must pass through the categories of autocracy, bourgeois oligarchy and republicanism before Bolshevism can touch it. China and Bokhara have come immediately under its influence. But he thinks that one day the danger to British supremacy on the Indian North-West Frontier will come from the internal commotion in India, and he asks his countrymen not to continue to imagine that India is still a land of content where the peasant is busy with his glowing harvest of rice and bananas. He is in fact the hardest worked, and the most heavily taxed person, and according to this German journalist who passes under review the Zamindari and the Ryotwari systems, he is sure to make his grievances unpleasantly vocal one day. It will be interesting to learn what this European observer from Kabul has to say about educated India.

PROBLEM OF DEFENCE.

INDIANISATION ISSUE.

(BY AN INDIAN STUDENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS.)

In any consideration of the problems of Indian defence, one of the vital points of detail will, of course, be the constitution of the army, including the reserve. The future army of India, its strength, the right methods of recruitment and training, the conditions of service and pay and many such matters of detail will have to be carefully gone into. And I have always held the view, much to the chagrin of my European friends in the army, that the right method of approaching the question is the *national* one. That is this problem, immediately vital as it is, profound as is its significance on the question of Indian self-government and very much complicated as it is at present by the almost inescapable intrusion of racial considerations—this problem in my view, must always be envisaged from the point of view of the time when India will cease to be not alone the 'milch-cow' but a component part of the Great British Empire. There is no good being squeamish on these grave issues. And no publicist in this country has ever yet attempted to view the question from this only relevant stand-point. Indianisation of the Army is only a detail, much as our M.L.A.'s may think it a matter of great moment. For the country at large, if we are to subserve its lasting interests, looked at impartially from the financial, political or military angle, the real issue is how to create a national army in the country, with the necessary reserves, to be the effective instrument of national policy. It is from this point of view that I think we must appraise the worth of the committee recently appointed to consider the provision of a military career for Indian youths.

Distrust of Indians.

Much has been said on the general policy of distrust of Indians which has been the animating and the guiding force of Britain in regard to us. The following quotation from the "Times" of July 29, 1879, will not be wholly superfluous, in-as-much as it shows how old, how continuous it has been and indicates in a nutshell the grave difficulty of our impressing on the Government our point of view. Said the "Times" then: "In order to substantiate our assertion that the native troops are primarily kept up for the purpose of holding in check the force of our feudatories, it is only necessary to glance at a map of India and then refer to an Army list as to the towns and districts held in strength by our troops. For instance, Hyderabad with its 45,000 men and 725 guns, necessitates a corps of observation of close upon 12,000 British and native troops. Can it be denied that if these 45,000 men ceased to exist, the occupation of the garrison of Secunderabad would be virtually gone and that other contonments might be done away with." Then the writer goes on to deal with other Indian States and the British garrisons or points of observation thereby necessitated: and then adds: "With the consolidation of our Empire in Hindustan all danger to these potentates of invasion from without ceased. Their differences were perforce settled. The strong arm of England stepped in, not only to compel them to keep the peace to each other, but also to guarantee them from those periodical waves of aggression which, ever and anon bursting through the passes of the Suliman Mountains, swept the continent from shore to shore. Being thus secure from war it is obvious that the necessity for the retention of their standing armies ceased. A small personal guard for State purposes would have answered all their requirements, and this is all that should, in justice to the people of the country, have been allowed them. It is idle to cast vain regrets over the past; at the same time it is clear that at the close of the Mutinies, when we stood triumphant on the neck of India, with close on 80,000 seasoned campaigners in the field, we had an admirable opportunity for laying down a hard and fast rule that the only standing army in the country should be the British, and that the forfeiture of his rights would be the penalty of any Prince endeavouring to evade the rule."

Two Main Issues.

My object in setting forth this extract at such length is not to controvert the impli-

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

INDIAN CHRISTIANS' SYMPATHY.

METROPOLITAN'S APPEAL.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6

The Metropolitan of India, Chairman and other office bearers of the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon have issued a statement inviting Christians to observe October 11th as a day for expression of national sympathy with the Indians of South Africa.—A.P.

The following statement has been issued over the signatures of the Most Rev. the Metropolitan of India, Chairman, Dr. S. K. Datta, Vice-Chairman Rev. W. Paton and Mr. P. O. Phillip, Secretaries of the National Christian Council of India Burma and Ceylon:—

"Sunday October 11th is to be widely observed as a day for the expression of national sympathy with the Indians of South Africa. We believe that if the present (so-called) Asiatic Bill is passed, a large number of Indians born in South Africa will be compulsorily repatriated, and that the conditions of life and work for most of those who remain will be nearly intolerable. Violent feeling had been aroused on both sides by the legislation now under discussion, and while some European Christians have supported Indian claims, it is apparently certain that a determination exists on the part of the majority of Europeans, particularly in Natal, to press through to its consummation a policy for which they do not claim any moral defence. The resources of statesmanship are not yet exhausted, but those who are striving for a just settlement are freed by a condition of passion and enmity in which no progress can be made without a change of will and heart. We, therefore, on behalf of the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon, invite the Christian people to prayer on Sunday next October 11th for the Indian community, European community and Government and the legislative Chambers of South Africa that a way may be opened up to a settlement on the basis of justice and right.—A. P.

IN BERAR.

YEOTMAL, Oct 7.

Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., and president of the Berar Congress Committee calls upon all Congress organisations in Berar to observe the 11th of October as the South African Day by holding public meetings to demonstrate their protest against the Anti-Asiatic Legislation of the South African Government.—A. P.

BOULTONS TO BE COMMITTED.

MAGISTRATE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

On the resumption of the Boultons' case, an assistant from the office of the Registrar of the Bankruptcy Court produced Boultons' bankruptcy file. A statement of affairs of the firm sworn and signed by the defendants showed liability to the Alliance Bank of £99,903 and contingent and other liabilities to the Alliance Bank of £40,867. The latter were in respect of claims all guaranteed by the Boultons.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett asked for committal of defendants.

The Magistrate said he had carefully considered the evidence and was of opinion that there was a case against all the defendants and it was for the jury to decide.

Sir Travers-Humphreys for Cripps protested and asserted that the Magistrate had made up his mind without hearing the case, because the defence desired to make certain representations. The Magistrate said he was glad to hear anything Sir Travers-Humphreys had to say, but from the evidence he was sure it would not alter his opinion.

Sir Henry Maddocks submitted that there was no case against Boulton and urged that Boulton had authority from the Alliance Bank to convert stock and there was no evidence of fraudulent conversion. When the stock was converted the defendants unlined their pockets and did not conceal their affairs. The Alliance Bank did not treat the transactions of the Boultons as fraudulent. It was not till 1925 when the crash came and someone had to suffer that it was said there has been fraud and what happened in 1920 was raked up.

The Magistrate said that Sir Henry Maddocks had almost persuaded him, but he still felt that the jury should decide the case.

Sir Travers Humphreys strongly protested against the Magistrate's decision declaring it a "denial of justice" and asked for an adjournment order to allow him to consider his client's position.

The case has been adjourned to 12th October.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Oct. 7th.—Mr. Hinbury, General Manager of the British Cotton-Growing Association leaves England at the end of October to inspect cottongrowing areas in India, East and Central Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Sudan.—Reuter's Special.

London, Oct. 7th.—Despite slight reaction in commodity prices, excitement in rubber shares continues. Buying this morning is said to be coming from all quarters and prices are soaring.—Reuter's Special.

A TUG OF WAR

LOCARNO POURPARLERS.

ALLIES' APPREHENSIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Locarno.—Substantial part of the Western security pact has been completed and it is expected that the jurists will add finishing touches to-day, but the glass is not so "set fair" with regard to the other subjects to be considered and it must not be forgotten that all questions are interdependent.

FRENCH PRESS APPREHENSIVE.

Paris.—The newspaper despatches from Locarno foreshadow a tug-of-war with the German representatives, particularly on the question of the Eastern pact.

"L'Echo de Paris" says:—The optimism with which the conference opened has been replaced by greater reserve, it being realised that the Germans will play an extremely keen game. Poland and Czecho-Slovakia are apprehensive on this matter and France will not desert them.

"L'Ere Nouvelle" says that the shadow of Russia dominates Locarno. The question is whether Germany is looking West or East. "According as this question is answered in the affirmative or in negative, the Locarno pourparlers will signify commencement of the reconstruction of Europe or inauguration of a dubious situation, heavy with peril for the Allies."

"Le Journal's" correspondent says the French circle at Locarno declare it will be inadmissible that the proposed pact should suppress or weaken the existing treaties. Should Germany try to go back on the agreements into which had entered in the course of negotiations before the conference, the responsibility for check will rest entirely with her.—Reuter.

NO PACT?

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Locarno.—An Italian newspaper has published the text of the pact which is declared here to be a mixture of truths and untruths, the latter considerably preponderating. It is not proposed to publish the authorised text of the pact until it has been really concluded. Such a stage is far from being reached.—Reuter

AWKWARD SITUATION AVERTED.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Locarno.—The awkward situation which would have arisen had the Italian newspaper published the alleged text of the pact project has been averted by the paper agreeing to refrain from publication on the intervention of the Italian delegation. It is certain that had the document been published much embarassment and trouble would have resulted.

Paris.—Reporting the same incident, "Le Matin's" Locarno correspondent says that M. Briand and Mr. Berthelot having learned that the Italian journalists were possessed of the text of the draft of the Western pact and intended to publish it to-day, approached Sgr. Scialoja to get the publication stopped. After a conference between Sgr. Scialoja and the Italian pressmen it was announced that the latter had agreed not to publish the full text but intended to publish a detailed summary.

A Locarno message however, says that the Italian papers do not contain even a summary.—Reuter's Special.

PROGRESS OF CONVERSATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Locarno.—Singularly good and sympathetic feeling was apparent at the two-hours' session of the Security Pact Conference to-day, but no critical questions have yet been reached such as concern the arrangement under which Germany shall enter the League and conclusion of western and eastern pacts. It is believed that the jurists have reached a conclusion as regards the western pact, but serious differences of opinion still exist between the French, Polish and German stand-points as regards the eastern pact.—Reuter.

THREATS TO GERMAN DELEGATES.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

A crop of rumours spread here in the past 24 hours, beginning with the story of a plot by German nationalists to assassinate Dr. Luther and Dr. Stresemann because they are said to be willing to renounce further claims to Alsace-Lorraine and ending in the report that the minor indisposition of Stresemann was really due to his being poisoned. The latter story was effectively disposed of by Stresemann's appearing at the Conference to-day.—Reuter.

FALL OF FRANC

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Paris.—In connection with the recent fall of Franc, the Ministry of Finance denounces as purely speculative the recent operations on the Paris and foreign bourses, which resulted in the rise of several points of various foreign currencies and announces that Government will use credit arrangements with the Morgans for the purpose of stabilising the Franc.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO CUTCH.

BHUJ, Oct. 6.

A strong influential committee has been appointed to welcome Mr. Gandhi on his arrival here. Mansangbhai Kachar is the President. The Working Committee includes forty-eight members from all parts of Cutch besides office-bearers.—A.P.

SHANGHAI DISORDERS

INTERNATIONAL ENQUIRY OPENS

CHINESE IGNORE PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Shanghai.—The International Judicial Commission of Enquiry into the Shanghai disorders of 30th May formally opened today and was adjourned to 13th instant. The Chinese ignored the proceedings. Mr. Finley Johnson, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Phillipines presided.—Reuter.

CHINESE TANGLE.

CIVIL WAR TO BE RENEWED?

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Peking.—Peace in China, it is expected, will be preserved, at any rate, for several months as a result of the issue of a mandate ordering the arrest of ex-Speaker Wuchinglen and other Chihliite politicians who have been urging Wu-Pei-Fu to return to Honon to renew the civil war.—Reuter.

CANTON BOLSHEVISTS.

ANTI-REDS TO BE CRUSHED?

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Hong Kong.—Prominent British merchants who have returned from Canton, interviewed by Reuter, stated that further shipments of arms and ammunition to the Bolshevists at Canton is expected shortly. They predicted that the combined Russian and Red Chinese forces from Canton would crush the advancing anti-Red forces and completely sovietise Canton, failing the very speedy foreign occupation of Canton on behalf of the anti-Reds which is the only alternative to complete Bolshevist domination of South China.—Reuter.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

CREDIT FOR SOVIET BANK.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Moscow.—M. Sokolnikov, Commissary of Finance, has announced that the State Bank had concluded an agreement with a group of the largest German banks whereby the latter will grant the State Bank credit of seventy-five million German marks which combined with trade credit will enable it to purchase in Germany goods on credit valued at a hundred million gold marks. A term of "several months" is suggested for the credit. M. Sokolnikov states that the credit is the first of a series of large credit agreements projected by the State Bank.—Reuter.

CH'CHERIN MEETS HINDENBURG

LONDON, Oct. 6.

A despatch from Rome this evening stated that M. Chicherin, who was supposed to be going for health cure in Germany, was reported to have arrived at Merin in the Trentino, but a Berlin wire state sthat he is still in Berlin. He has visited Hindenburg being for the first time inside the presidential residence.—Reuter.

TREATY TO BE SIGNED.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Berlin.—President Hindenburg has informed M. Chicherin that the German ambassador at Moscow has been authorised to sign the Russo-German commercial treaty.—Reuter.

COTTON GROWING IN SUDAN.

ITS IMMENSE POSSIBILITIES.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Sir Geoffrey Archer was entertained to luncheon by the British Cotton-growing Association at Manchester. In an interview he said that the great Sudan cotton irrigation scheme was now a "fait accompli." The dam had been completed and already 80,000 acres were under cotton. The crop reports were very good. Completion of the scheme would result in three million acres being available for cotton-growing. Under the triennial system that would mean a crop on a million acres yearly. Sir Geoffrey Archer said that cotton production in Africa was probably doing more for the welfare of the natives in Central and North-Eastern Africa than any other factor recently. Probably over 200,000 bales of cotton would be exported this year compared with 50,000 in 1920. He believed that in the not distant future Uganda would be producing half a million bales. He expected a hundred thousand acres to be cultivated in Northern Sudan next year compared with eighty thousand at present.

Mr. Hewison, Director or Agriculture and Forests, said that it ought to be possible to produce a million bales in Northern Sudan.

Mr. Holroyd, President of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, said that in America people plainly stated they would never be satisfied until they consumed the whole of their raw cotton.—Reuter's Special.

PEACE DIFFICULT

S. G. P. C. AND GOVERNMENT

BHAI PHERU "MORCHA" TO BE STOPPED.

AMRITSAR, Oct. 7.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Parbhandhak Committee has concluded its protracted sitting extending to three days, which is described as the longest meeting held by the committee. As wired before the resolution relating to the acceptance of the Gurdwara Act has been deferred for another month. At the suggestion of Sardar Mangal Singh and some other extremist leaders Sardar Amarsingh of Jhabal made a declaration of the extremist policy that they could not agree to the legislation and it was difficult for them to make peace with the Government.

This speech turned the tables. Sardar Kartar Singh who was a candidate for the presidency of the committee declared that he sided with the old executive and was elected president by a majority of votes. Sardar Arjansingh was elected General Secretary while the same members who had resigned from the previous executive body were again returned en bloc.

The committee adopted the following resolution with regard to Bhai Pheru:—After taking into consideration all the circumstances placed before it with regard to the morcha at Bhai Pheru, the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee has arrived at the deliberate conclusion that it should be stopped altogether.

Another resolution expressed the committee's gratitude to all those who had in any way participated in the struggle for Gurdwara reform.—A. P.

FOR BETRAYING RIFFIAN CAUSE.

ABDEL KARIM EXECUTES FOREIGN MINISTER.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Paris.—A message from Tangier says that Abdel Karim had his foreign Minister, S'mohamed Zerkane, whom he accused of betraying the Riffian cause fired from the mouth of a cannon. Several prominent tribal leaders have also been executed.

FRENCH ADVANCE CONTINUES.

Fez.—Rain is delaying operations but the French have reached Jebel Nador and Jebel Braret with the cooperation of cavalry.—Reuter.

RAIN AGAIN!

FRANCO-SPANISH OPERATIONS DISCONTINUED

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Madrid.—Heavy rains have prevented continuance of combined Franco-Spanish operations in the Melila sector. Activities during the past twenty-four hours have been mainly confined to air-raids.—Reuter.

FRENCH ADVANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Fez.—The French have advanced from Babkaroun to Ajebel Berkane, thirteen miles north of Kiffane.—Reuter.

FRESH DISTURBANCES IN SYRIA.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Paris.—Serious disturbances are reported from Hama, in Syria, where the inhabitants aided by Bedouins attacked public buildings and disarmed the local police. A detachment of the Syrian cavalry drove back the rebels. Reinforcements were rushed up, thirty rebels were shot down and order was re-established.—Reuter.

SINDH HINDU CONFERENCE.

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Oct. 6.

The first Sindh Provincial Hindu Conference will be held on the 10th and 11th October. It will be presided over by Mr. M. R. Jayakar of Bombay. Invitations have been sent to other prominent Hindu leaders. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is also expected to attend.—A.P.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Sydney.—The crew of a collier refused to leave the wharf to coal the Orient liner "Orvieto" which arrived here from Melbourne on October 2. Wharf labourers also refused to handle the "Orvieto's" coal.

The proposal of the exporters to pay the seamen on strike an extra pound a month for the homeward journey in view of the disastrous delay to exports has been without result owing, it is believed, to opposition from shipowners.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET CLOSED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

The share market was closed. Exchange change bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three sixteenths pence.—A. P.

WORKERS' DEPUTATION

TO WAIT UPON GOVERNOR

IMPORTANT PRONOUNCEMENT EXPECTED.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has agreed to receive a deputation of the workers either on Friday or Monday next, whichever day is convenient. Mr. N. M. Joshi, who is the chairman of the newly constituted committee of workers and labour leaders, will lead a deputation of ten representatives to Poona to wait on the Governor, when probably some important decision of Government will be announced. As announced in these columns, the Deputy Chairman of the Mill Owners' Association has already been called to Poona by the Governor, and in view of this there is good ground for belief that His Excellency is in a position to make an important pronouncement in regard to the Mill situation.

The old Committee has now been reconstituted, and contains larger labour element, as ought to have been the case from the very beginning, although outsiders are still there. It contains two representatives of each of the Labour Unions in the city, and it was only after a great deal of effort that this could be brought about, as some people thought they had vested interests in any such committees. It is now decided that individual members should not be tied down to keep themselves aloof from any meetings or demonstrations which they might like to hold in connection with the strike.

SPECTRE OF STARVATION.

MR. JHABVALLA INTERVIEWED.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla was asked yesterday, about the strike situation now obtaining in Bombay, and he was very gloomy about it. He said there was no likelihood of the men returning to work inside a month, and perhaps it might take even more. Many of the men have still got some money to keep them alive for some time but when at the end of the month all their resources are exhausted, Mr. Jhabvalla fears, the men will not show the same reasonable and sweet temper which they have been showing hitherto. The men at present have no stomach for fight, as they are overawed by the large police force stationed in the mill area. But when they are desperate—as they are sure to be in a short time—the police will have a hard time of it to keep the men in check. The men, he said, are in no mood to return to work on the starvation wages proposed by the rich mill-owners. Some of them are on the verge of starvation now, and Mr. Jhabvalla has seen many women with young children in their arms who were actually starving. But even these women show no disposition to resume work on reduced wages. The central fact is that wages lower than those prevailing now will not keep the men alive, and fit. When there was no reduction in the prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life, it is ridiculous to ask the men to accept a reduction, he said

Do you think Mr. Jhabvalla that the new cry of Swadeshism will do any good to the mills?

Answer: When the rich mill-owners themselves are ashamed to use cloth produced in their own mills, it is rather too much to expect the public to believe that the mill-owners are sincere in their new slogan. In such, as in all cases, an ounce of practice is worth more than a ton of theory; and it is not too late for the mill-agents to learn that. I do not believe that this will ultimately help the men, as even in the war boom the men got their tardy increase after a great deal of struggle and trouble.

Mr. Jhabvalla further stated that there is a great fall in liquor consumption which was a proof positive that the men had no money to spend on drinks. Asked whether it was a fact as stated that the men indulged in luxuries, Mr. Jhabvalla said that was an absurd statement to make for anybody—though not in the case of Mr. Chowna, from whom the public has got what it has expected. But if the men take a little drink, what else are they to do? They have been taught nothing better, and a benign Government have kept liquor before their very doors and mills, and what can you expect of men working the whole day in the mills, but to forget their worries by a little drink? "When even those men who need not take to drink indulge in it what more can you expect of the workers?" asked Mr. Jhabvalla indignantly.

"MILL LABOURERS QUITE WELL OF."

A PROMINENT MILL OWNER'S VIEW

The report to which some local newspapers have given currency that the mill operatives are returning to work, turns out to be quite baseless. The operatives would appear to be as firm and obdurate as before. A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" went round the mill area on Wednesday and enquired of a large number of the mill workers as to the truth of the report. They emphatically said they and their comrades would not go to work on the reduced wages. Asked as to what they proposed doing now, they said they were waiting for the 9th October, when they would receive some advances sufficient to take them to their villages and there they would do agricultural work rather than work here on starvation wages. Our representative further ascertained the fact that the men who were supposed to have returned to work were neither weavers, nor spinners,' nor carders but merely bleachers, dyers and menials. An enquiry at the Maneckji Petit Mill show-

(Continued on page 8.)

FAREWELL BANQUET TO LORD READING.

SHAFI'S PANEGYRICS.

"TRUST BEGETS TRUST" SAYS VICEROY.

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The first farewell function in honour of the Earl of Reading was held tonight at the Cecil Hostel when a grand banquet was given by the Indian community of Simla on the eve of his departure from Simla. Sir Muhammed Shafi who presided paid a great tribute to the Viceroy's work during the past four and a half years. He felt that, as crowning triumph might come towards the conclusion of Viceroyalty, his task was difficult in reviewing the Viceroy's work six months before he would leave the Indian shores. Still the most prominent facts could be appropriately reviewed. Muslims could never repay the debt of gratitude for securing the revision of the Turkish Treaty. The non-interference in the internal affairs of Hedjaz and the cementing of bonds of friendship with Afghanistan were due to the Viceroy's efforts. As regards internal administration financial stability had been established distinctly. A substantial advance had been made in the Indianisation of the Services, judicial administration was being reformed as a result of the appointment of two Committees, industrial and agricultural development had been striking and intellectual progress had been recorded by the establishment of two more Universities. (Applause). The speaker knew the Viceroy to be a sincere well-wisher of India's advance to full responsible Government (applause). But the great achievement for which credit was due to the Viceroy was that he persuaded the Baldwin Government to commit itself to an earlier revision of the Act, provided co-operation was shown (applause). The importance of this lay in that hitherto no Conservative had said that such an earlier revision was possible; indeed some had expressed openly to the contrary. Sir Muhamed Shafi said, Swarajists were fully co-operating in the Central Legislature, while Liberals always believed in Indo-British Cooperation. This was a psychological moment for a generous gesture and he wished that God would grant that such gesture might come before the Viceroy left India.

LORD READING'S REPLY.

Lord Reading in responding said he could not deal with the various subjects succintly dealt with by Sir Muhammed but felt that credit for achievements must go to the Home Government for co-operation and to a large measure to his colleagues. As regards financial stability, credit for this must go only to Providence who gave them a succession of good monsoons. (Laughter). Though the Inchcape Report proved of untold help as regards development of the Indian resources, his experience of India had convinced him that the great industry on which India must depend for her regeneration was agriculture. (Applause), and they must do all to assist its development. As regards the present being a psychological moment for a generous gesture he most emphatically declared that a generous gesture which had been given by no Government since 1919. had already emanated from Lord Birkenhead in his speech, which was characterized by breadth of vision. "All parties in England are desirous of befriending India. All are waiting for a gesture of co-operation and good-will from India. I sometimes wonder that political sagacity of India had not rushed to grasp the hand held out. Indians could have said, we still hold to our opinion, but as progress must depend upon co-operation and goodwill, we are prepared to offer it." If India had thus responded a wave of generous feeling would have spread across the ocean to England and changed the whole outlook. "Then as trust begets trust, they could have asked for results of that co-operation and in the words of Lord Birkenhead would not have found a niggardly bargainer." (Applause). The Viceroy admitted that at present more favourable atmosphere existed than had existed at any time during his Viceroyalty. He knew the exigencies and difficulties of political leaders, but regretted that opportunity had not been better grasped. He gladly acknowledged that the vote of the Assembly on the Reforms had cleared the doubt and established that Indians wanted Government on Parliamentary basis as conceived by England, and not any Oriental constitution. The Viceroy again appealed for co-operation "for generosity becomes more generous when generously responded to."

The Viceroy's speech was frequently cheered and applauded.—A. P.

HYGIENE CONGRESS.

CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Dr. Kathleen Vaughan (Kashmir) referred to children born with certain diseases being drowned and women being poisoned, and alleged that the police there was corrupt and complaints were useless. She also declared that facilities for treatment of disease were inadequate.

Mr. Bryant (Bombay) urged better living conditions, living wages, free education, propaganda and legislation as remedies against immorality.—Reuter's Special.

ANTI-MALARIA CONGRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Rome.—The Anti-Malaria Congress closed after unanimously approving acceptance of the invitation from France to hold the next Conference at Algiers in 1930 on the occasion of the centenary of the French occupation of Algiers and the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of the parasite of malaria in Algiers.—Reuter's Special.

EX-POLICE SERGEANT'S SUICIDE.

SEQUEL TO LOSS OF JOB.

ALLEGATIONS OF BEING "HOUNDED OUT".

About 4-30 p.m. on Tuesday ex-Sergeant W. H. Wray of the Bombay City Police was found dead in the grass near the Athletic Club Tennis Ground, Kennedy Sea Face. The police being informed removed the body to the morgue. Some blood and vomitting marks were found on the face. A small bottle containing about a teaspoonful of some fluid was also found near his head and a letter addressed to the City Coroner was discovered in his coat pocket.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, Mr. Robert Wray, the deceased's father, said the deceased came to Lonavla on the 4th instant and left for Bombay the following day. The deceased seemed to be very much down-hearted and depressed because he had lost his job. He was a school-master at Mount Abu. On the 6th instant witness received a letter which was addressed to his mother. In consequence of that letter witness came to Bombay and met Inspector Davison of the Bombay City Police, who informed that witness' son was dead. In the letter addressed to his mother, the deceased wrote:—

"My darling mummy,

Good-bye. Do not grieve for me. I am with you always.

Your loving son,

WILLIAM HENRY.

With love to all,

WILLIE."

Further enquiry was adjourned.

In the course of his letter to the Coroner the deceased stated that he was appointed as the Assistant Master of the Mount Abu High School on March 1st, 1925, but was later hounded out by the minions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He threw the blame of his suicide on the warden of the school, Rev. Stapley. He alleged that he was tried for a supposed act of insubordination by a court of wardens and his request for a trial in the court of law was a cry in the wilderness.

In another letter recovered from the deceased, which was addressed to the Archdeacon of Bombay, the deceased set out his miserable experiences at Mount Abu.

The deceased also wrote to the Coroner to see this matter to the end as a gentleman.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

PROF. RATNASWAMI ELECTED PRESIDENT.

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

There was a fairly full attendance of members at to-day's sitting of the Madras Legislative Council which was called for the purpose of electing new president in the place of late Dewan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillay.

Professor Ratnaswami polled 59 votes and Mr. Ramalinga Chetty 54. The former was, therefore, elected by a majority of five votes.—A. P.

A TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

The Madras Legislative Council meets to-morrow to elect its President. There were at the outset as many aspirants as there were elected members in the House and suggestions were not wanting in the Press that some outsider, viz., Sir P. Rajagopalachariar of the India Council or Sir T. Desikachariar should be nominated with a view to enable them to stand for election; but as days rolled by the number of aspirants dwindled and it was expected that the final contest will be between Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chetty, the nominee of the United Nationalist Party, and Mr. Ratnaswami, the nominee of the Justice Party. But fortunately or unfortunately an eleventh hour development has complicated the situation. The members of the United Nationalist Party met this morning and decided that with a view to secure unanimity in the choice of the President they would be willing to have the candidature of their candidate withdrawn if the Justice Party would also follow suit and get their candidate to withdraw, so that they could get the Deputy President, Dewan Bahadur O. Kesava Pillai elected. Having regard to his seniority in public life the matter was immediately communicated to D. B. Pillai by the Leader of the Party, and thereupon the former immediately ran up to the residence of the Chief Minister to ascertain his views in the matter and his whereabouts not being then known, Mr. Pillai has also filed his nomination papers. Altogether three candidates have been nominated, but it is mentioned that Mr. Pillai is not anxious to stand unless he is supported by all parties in the House. This has led to serious complications and it is not known till I wire this what the Justice Party has decided. The Justice-ites have all along been claiming Mr. Pillai as their man, but when the question of his claims had to be considered they coolly dropped him. What they will now do remains to be seen.

ART EXHIBITION IN NAGPUR.

TO BE HELD IN JANUARY.

Under the auspices of the Nagpur Art Circle the Second Provincial Art Exhibition for C. P. and Berar is proposed to be held on 16th, 17th and 18th January next. Intending exhibitors are requested to communicate with Mr. G. C. Tambe, Hon. Secretary, Craddock Town, Nagpur.

WORKERS' TEPUTATION.

TO WAIT UPON GOVENOR.

(Continued from page 7.)

el that out of 500 men working there more than 250 were bleachers, and the rest were jobbers of the carding and spinning departments and mechanics who attend the mill every day for cleaning purposes. The same story was told at the Imperial Mill situate at Grames Road where the 300 men working that day were mostly dyers, bleachers and folders. None of them was a spinner or a weaver. So practically all the mills are closed and those who are showing a semblance of working are doing so with dyers, bleachers, mechanics and with a handful of spinners.

CAUSES OF THE STRIKE

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," a well-known mill-owner, who desired to remain anonymous, said the mill industry was completely disorganised owing to the strike of the operatives and it would take some months before it came back to its normal condition. Has it done any good to the mill-owners? asked our representative and he replied "absolutely none."

Q—But I understand from the reports in the newspapers that the price of yarn has gone high by half an anna to an anna? A—Yes, but of that quality of yarn which is not much available in the market. Or, if it is available at all one can have it in very small quantity.

Q.—Is it true that some mill agents are prepared to work their mills on original wages without reduction owing to the better price offered for the piece goods during the last two weeks. A—It is an absolutely false information. In fact 75 per cent. of the mills are working at a loss and nobody would care to work at present under loss.

Q.—What are the contributory causes of losses to the mills? A—There are three principle causes. The first and foremost is the Excise duty the second Japanese and Lancashire competition and the third unfavourable Exchange.

Q—If the Excise duty is abolished will it help your industry? A—Certainly.

Q—But suppose the prices of cotton go high and the Excise duty is abolished, how will it help the textile industry? A—The prices of cotton are governed by world prices and if the prices of cotton go high it would affect the world market and not only the Bombay market.

IDLENESS AND DRINK.

Q—Do you think that the mill operatives are well paid for the present so that they could stand the 11½ per cent. reduction from their wages? A—They are economically better off than clerks and the middle classes in the city. The average pay of a spinner is Rs. 20 and that of a weaver Rs. 30 per month, though in some mills they get as far as Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per month. Most of the mill operatives have two to three wives all of whom go to work and earn money. So economically they are better off than the clerks and middle classes. Being uneducated, however, they spend away their moneys on drink and idleness.

Q—What do you mean by idleness? A—They hardly work for twenty days in a month because what they get is too much for them and, therefore, they stay away at home and spend the money in drink and idleness.

Q—What is the cause of the strike then? A—I do not think it is a strike. The mill operatives got more than they could spend and, therefore, they wanted a long holiday to go to their homes which they have now had by the sudden closing down of the mills. When their means are exhausted they will come again some and work at their mills.

Q—Do you honestly think that the mill operatives are better off economically than the clerks and the middle classes? A—I certainly think so. In fact, though I am a capitalist I am a socialist in my heart of hearts. Though my men have struck work I am still helping them in various ways through co-operative credit societies, etc.

If I am wrong let the Labour leaders investigate into the economic conditions of the mill operatives and prove that what I say is incorrect. In fact, I am more in touch with the mill workers than the mischievous agitators who are passing off now-a-days as Labour leaders to earn some cheap notoriety.

EXCISE DUTY.

Q—How long do you think the strike will prolong? A—Till the end of this month probably. No sooner the men come from their villages they would like to go to work and if other operatives come in their way I am afraid there will be a fight between the mill workers themselves.

Q—If Government suspend the excise duty do you think it would tide over the present difficulties of the mill agents? A—It may not absolutely, but it will help the industry a great deal. Besides, if the Government of India assure us of its suspension we would at once work the mills without any reduction for the present.

Q—What do you think of the enquiry demanded by the Labour leaders? A—They would not get any information they want. It is a quite a private matter which concerns only the shareholders and if the shareholders want any enquiry they can have it for the asking, but outsiders have no business to interfere in the domestic affairs of the mill agents.

Q—Do you think the mill-agents are administering their mill affairs honestly? A—Not all. Some are dishonest, others are honest and innocent and their staff are dishonest, but this is entirely a question for the shareholders to enquire into rather than for the Labour leaders. They would not get anything from the enquiry. Likewise, the mill-owners would like to go into the domestic affairs of the mill workers as to how they spend their money, etc., and will the Labour leaders put the real facts and figures before the mill-owners? The chief causes of the present trouble are Excise duty, Japanese and Lancashire competition and unfavourable Exchange and the textile industry is sure to improve if the causes are removed and then the mill-owners would pay even higher wages to their operatives. Indians should help the Indian industries and also those who control the industries and not hamper and harass them. Instead of helping the mill-owners to get justice from the Government and appreciating the trouble they take to work the mills in the teeth of foreign competition and the crushing Government duty, they are raising their hands against their own countrymen. Let the Labour leaders come forward and fight for the mill-owners for the abolition of unjust duty, etc., and the mill-owners, if they are successful, would recompense labour by due reward.

COMMISSION ON OUTPUT.

Q—Is it true that some mill agents charge commission on the production irrespective of losses or profits made by the mills? A—Yes, only by one mill agent controlling a group of two or three mills.

SEPTEMBER WAGES.

The Ruby mill worked on Wednesday as before and about 200 operatives worked on night shift the previous night.

At the gates of the Standard Mill situated at Purbhadevi read an anonymous, notice was posted exhorting the strikers not to receive their wages for the month of September which is to be paid on Friday.

GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE.

APPEAL TO MILLOWNERS.

A well-wisher writes:—

What has the Government done? The mill-owners asked them to remove the excise duty, at least to suspend it up to the end of the present financial year. The members of the Assembly supported this demand by their discussion in the House, and hinted, that if they did not suspend it with good grace they would have to lose it with the good graces of the people with it, when the mills were stopped. The mills did stop. The Government seem to have a knack of doing things badly. It will be worth watching how the Finance Member makes up the deficit, which they could have avoided by tact and statesmanship. Perhaps they are counting on the probability that the mills will not stop for next six months and the strikers cannot stand the starvation for a considerable period. Perhaps it may be so. Let us, however, wait and see. I take this opportunity of congratulating the strikers on their wisdom in leaving Bombay at once on striking. I wish them a long holiday, when I hope they will find, that Bombay industry is not the only place for their livelihood. If they have got to be bled white and starved, that some of the world may live in luxury, then let it be a milder form of starvation in the fields and the forests of India.

Now to the mill-owners, what have you done? You know full well what the excise duty was for and why it was imposed. You ought to have known, by this time, that the Government of India, having various aims and objects to meet are not to remove it for the mere asking of it, when the imposition of the duty, the only thing of the kind in the whole world, meant something more than mere balancing of budgets. They know, single handed, you are powerless and that you live at their sufference. Your visits to Governors and Viceroys and the reply you received from Manchester should have taught you better. Let me tell you, in all humility that there is no salvation for you, unless you make up your minds to join the world movement, which aims at annihilating exploitation of one man by another and of one nation by another and to take your share of sacrifice. Assure yourselves that those days are gone, when you could live well, while the starving world, not less than 50 per cent. of the population of the country, kept gaping on in their helplessness, believing in their "Kismat." You will have to prepare yourself for your share of the sacrifice, for living with the rest of the world in comfort and happiness or go down with them all. If we must live, let us *all* live. The world is prepared to give you your rental of ability for organising the industry of the country to employ and feed the masses. But if this means, going with one meal a day for the masses, with nothing but rags for their backs, with nothing but hovels for their lodgings and with the same perpetual condition of ignorance for their children, then the time has come for taking a survey of the balance sheet. Then join the Indian National Congress, the Trade Union Congress and throw your lot with us. Had you confided in us in time, it would not have taken as many hours, as you have taken weeks in your nebotiations to stop the imports of foreign goods which compete with you unfavourably. I hope a few more days will convince you of the community of interest between *Indian* Labour and *Indian* Capital. Wishing you God speed.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES AND MILL CRISIS.

A meeting of the representatives of the Bombay Port Trust Employees was held at Parel under the presidency of Mr. Jhabwala when the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the members present.

This meeting of the Port Trust Employees Union of Bombay Port Trusts protests against the action of the mill-owners of Bombay in cutting down the wages of the workers engaged in the industry by 11½ per cent. and request the Government to immediately appoint a Committee to enquire into the present position of the Cotton Textile Industry and suggest remedies for putting the industry on a sound and healthy footing in the interest of the workers engaged in the industry who have a large and serious stake in the well-being of the industry, even though the mill-owners may be against such inquiry.

SWAMI SHIVANAND SENTENCED.

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Oct. 6.

Swami Shivanand, Editor of "Shakti" has been sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment under Section 500 I.P.C. The case arose from certain allegations made against Inspector Inayatali in the Swami's paper in which Inayatali was alleged to have inflicted tortures on certain Hindu priests arrested for gambling.—A.P.

PROBLEM OF DEFENCE.

INDIANSATION ISSUE.

(Continued from page 6.)

cations therein, but to draw public attention to two main issues bearing on the immediate topic of my present discussion. Firstly, no scheme of a national army would be complete or perfect which rules out these States or their subjects. Secondly, what the "Times" leader-writer in 1879 ruefully regretted had not been then done is about to be undertaken now, if we are to analyse rigorously the implications of the new Indian States army scheme which has been kept a mystery for some years past and which also we are indebted to the "Times" for coming to know about. The point I wish to drive home is that even such Indianisation of the regular army as is beloved of our M.L.A.'s and their endeavours to evolve in their own halting fashion a national army in the country are to be checkmated by the raising of a second army in the land, ostensibly in the service of Indian States, but officered by Britishers, mainly intended to checkmate a national army of the future, should progress in this direction be, by some mischance, much quicker than will satisfy the War Office which sees in our Indian Army a potential enemy.

No Appreciable Progress Expected.

From the larger and permanent interests of the country, therefore, I do not think there will be any appreciable progress made towards the formation of a national army and the unstinted provision of facilities for a military career for the sons of the soil, unless there is courage, honesty and statesmanship enough to strike at the Army Amalgamation Scheme of 1859. The conduct of the War Office in working that scheme had been variously denounced by the the Britishers as binding India "hand and foot" to the War Office, as "mean" and "squalid," as "a scandal!" and as extravagant and crushing in its effect on Indian Finance and manhood. We maintain in this country at present, apart from a bloated establishment of medical men, who can only be employed by most of them being deputed to the Civil Medical Department, the following educational and training establishments. This is in addition to our contribution towards various centres of instruction in England, which only serve a decorative or ornamental purpose for us, where hey do not braud us as inferiors who can only glory in the privilege of paying for the instruction of British youth within those portals which are barred against us effectively. The Staff College at Quetta, Small Arms School at Satara, the Physical training School at Ambala, the Equitation School at Saugor, the Senior Officers' School at Belgaum, Maching Gun School at Ahmednagar, School of Artillery at Kahmi, Tank Corps School at Ahmednagar? Mechanical Training Transport Centre, and the Army Signal School at Poona, with all their necessary equipment cost us annually over 110 lakhs. And under this Army Amalgamation Scheme the benefit hereof passes to the temporary fleeting element of the British Army. The Government of India in their despatch of the 10th August, 1833, observed: "A reserve of British Troops available for services in India would, no doubt, be very useful; but the Indian Government cannot look upon its peace establishment mainly in the light of a school or training ground for the reserve." And they further on wrote in words that deserve to be noted by co-operators: "We are unwilling to use the common place argument that India is held by the sword, because, although it is true, we do not consider it is the whole truth, and moreover we disagree with many of the conclusions which are drawn from this argument. There can, however, be no doubt that British rule in India rests on force, moral and physical, and, as an inevitable consequence of this condition of things, such a question as that of short service in the Army, with the attendant issue involved in the constitution of a reserve, must be approached, when considering Indian requirements, from a point of view wholly different from that which would be adopted in considering the requirement of England. "Under these circumstances, we do not see how any partnership properly so-called, is possible."

A Pious Dream.

Just so, were there a national government in this country, working with a single eye to the interests of the millions entrusted to its care, I have no doubt what its attitude on this vital question will be or ought to be. It will strike at the root of this Army Amalgamation and use up the vast sums of money impounded in this unjust scheme to raise and to equip and to train a standing army in this country which can be well realised in a generation. Under the dispensation under which we live that is no more than a pious dream. That is why I say that this question cannot be solved within the resources which are open to Indian moderation, loyalism and all that class of opinion which comes under the designation of co-operating politics. In the discussion on Mr. V. Venkatapathi Raju's motion on the establishment of a Military College in India on the 19th February last, to go no further nor to any other debates on military matters, the Army Secretary spoke as follows:—"As I have said before, the question we are discussing is one of vital importance, but is not a question which can be settled in this House, *it is not a question which the Government of India can themselves decide.* It is a question in deciding which his Majesty's Government must have a very loud voice, the reason being that, so long as His Majesty's Government are responsible for the defence of India in the manner and to the extent which I have stated on many previous occasions to the Assembly, they must have a great deal to say as to the method of training Indians as officers, and they must have, if I may say so, almost the sole voice in deciding what the course of education should be for boys who are to be trained to hold the King's Commission in the Army."

Amalgamation Scheme.

The attitude of His Majesty's Government is governed by the Army Amalgamation Scheme. Look at the ignominious method of approach typified in the eight-units scheme. The great mistake of our M.L.A.'s has been that they have devoted far too much attention to the fighting troops and have hardly noticed the auxiliary services. And even as it is, what is the Indianisation Scheme worth which does not aim at the replacement of the British Units forced down on the throat of the tax-payers by the War Office? The Army in India is an Imperial army, intended to subserve Imperial interests which if India refused to pay for, will be a charge on British revenues, as more than one minister has confessed. As it is, the Amalgamation scheme enables England to have a reserve of several thousand soldiers, equipped, fed and trained at India's expense and to garrison therewith the Indian Empire and the feudatory territories. That the official military mind should think of any attempt to do away with the obnoxious scheme as an irrelevant laying of the hands on the Chariot of the Sun is perfectly understandable. I can only wonder at the facility with which the non-official Indian makes such ideas his own. I find that Sir Sivaswamy Iyer who has taken much greater pains to understand the military problems of the country than most publicists has made himself responsible for this statement: "I do not believe that the annulment of the Amalgamation scheme will effect any greater economy in the recruitment of soldiers." Now this is almost the language held by the late Lord Rawlinson in the Council of State on the 12th February, 1923. Said our then Commander-in-Chief: "It will be both unwise and financially unjustifiable to institute a machinery which would enter into direct competition with the British recruiting establishments in England in order to obtain in the open market the man-power that India would require, even if—and this is by no means certain—the Imperial Government would permit you to compete with her in the markets of the United Kingdom. Moreover, the pensionary charges that will be sufficiently attractive to induce the right class of men to enlist, would have to be considerably more liberal than those which are now paid to the British personnel in the Indian Army to-day."

Mischievous Assumption

Now the little flaw in the argument above quoted, as well as that of those who are like-minded, is the mischievous assumption that, for "the man-power that India would require," she must go to the markets of the United Kingdom—India with her 320 millions souls to go to a country with less than 20 per cent. of her population to man her army? And what an Army!!! It is costly in the initial stages it is costly in its training, feeding and clothing, it is doubly costly in the pay and pensionary charges; and then, worst of all, it is not the Indian Army, but the reserve of the British Army which England finds it convenient to foist on our treasury and somehow comforts her conscience by mumbling sonorous platitudes about the burden of Indian defence. The ludicrousness and the shame of it, alike for us and England, need no further amplification. That the Military hierarchy, in India and England should look with complacency on a scheme which gives them a fine army with no expense to them is only natural. But, why in heaven's name, should Indian publicists be so eager to accept the dictum that for the man-power India would require she must look beyond her broad lands? There is no particular sacredness that hedges a British soldier around. Has ever any one in his senses seriously suggested the Army of France, or Japan, or America, or Italy, would be so much the more efficient an instrument of War if it were manned and officered by the British? Much has been claimed for the hard fibre of the British race; and much of the claims is doubtless just. But it would be taxing our incredulity beyond measure to assume that they are the only fighters in a world of cowards or Yogis who will not fight though they can. When the issue of paramount importance for us, over which all minds are pretty much exercised, is the creation of a national army, completely fashioned as an efficient instrument to serve the national will, why betray a nervous trepidation in facing the ulterior consequence of it, namely, the obliteration of a privileged white army exalting its superiority, over the fighting forces of the country? Nobody would deny the need that will always arise, in England as much as in India, though perhaps in varying degress owing to the long march which Indian finances have enabled England to steal over us, for importong experts or for deputing select officers of our own army to study in foreign Military academics. This is not the same thing as maintaining a British Army in the country for the questionable glory of paying for its training. The inevitability of the presence of that Army in our country in its present conditions of abject slavery may be very readily conceded. But, should Sir Sivaswami Iyer put off from him the obsession about the indispensability of the British Army, he will soon realise the untenable character of the belief he avowed in the terms quoted already. A National Army is not going to be raised on these terms.

(To be continued.)

SATYAGRAHA IN JAM CHAMBHO.

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Oct. 6.

A report has been received of Satyagraha said to have been adopted by certain zamindars in the Jam Bhambho Taluka against whom the Jam had taken porceedings under Section 86 of the Land Revenue Code and obtained attachment warrants as the Zamindars had declined to pay a levy to which the Jam alleged he was entitled.—A.P.

TWO YEAR OLD CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

YEOTMAL, Oct. 6.

A message from Mehkar states that the District Council of Buldan on the motion of Mr. Jakmamaiya has decided to withdraw the criminal prosecution started two years ago against a Bhora contractor of Mehkar on a charge of cheating and other offences. The case had gone to nearly 40 hearings and half the defence witness had been examined.—A.P.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

LINES WRITTEN IN ANTICIPATION OF A LONDON PAPER ATTAINING A GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OF TEN MILLION DAILY:

So you have touched ten million! Well,
I've noted
The annual increase of your circulation
From big to vast, from corpulent to bloated,
With, I confess, fastidious consternation.
But, as the saying goes, success succeeds:
And I'm now moved, as one who writes and reads,
To offer you my column of full-throated
(Though marketably dud) congratulation.
Ten million years at least this country lacked you.
Studying your antecedents I have tracked you
To someone Pleistocene whose cranium crudely
Began the upward biologic struggle,—
Some Harmsworth ancestor whose Public nudeity
Conversed in jargon of guffaw and guggle:
(Who knows what tales he told of his demeanour
When menaced by a mammoth cave-hyaena?)
Primeval days were dull. Events existed
As unexploited masses of material.
Wars, plagues, and famines functioned unassisted,
And there was no synopsis to the serial.
The Bible woke things up. Yes, from the start
That over-edited chronicle recorded
Stories engrossing to the human heart.
Sexual, sensational, topical, and sordid.
From Eden outwards there was nothing lacking
But paper, print, a sound financial backing,
And an enlightened Public to peruse
A journalistic venture.
Have you thought—
(Allowing for the slackness of the Jews
In the promotion of athletic sport)—
What a real smart News-Editor'd have done
With Mrs. Adam's anti-social slips?
Excogitate the head-lines he'd have run.
'The Fall. Exclusive Story from Eve's Lips.'
Then "Public Barred from Eden." "Cain Sheds Blood."
And "Startling New Development of Flood."
And then the Gospels. . . . But why count the cost
Of unreported copy lived and lost?
The Past is an edition torn to tatters;
And only one thing now supremely matters;
Your enviable Journal's circulation
Exceeds our census'd London population.

* * * *

But, while I write, doubt surges in my breast,
"To whom exactly are these words addressed?"
Do I so copiously congratulate
A lonely Earldom or a Syndicate?
Or am I speaking to familiar friends
Who hold your Shares and draw fat Dividends?
Were it not wiser, were it not more candid,
More courteous, more consistent with good sense,
If I were to include all, all who are banded
Together in achievement so immense?
For such inclusion is to have augmented
My audience to an almost national size.
I must congratulate those well-contented
And public-spirited Firms who advertise
Their functions, their ideals, their whole existence,
Across the current acreage of your sheets
With privileged and opulent persistence.
I must congratulate the London streets
Which you adorn with posters that reveal
From day to day, from hour to hour, those many
Events which most concern the public-weal,
And catch most easily the public-penny.
I must congratulate the winning Horse;
The Coin that lost the Test Match; the huge Fist
Of the sub-human Champion-Pugilist;
The simpering Siren in the Bart's Divorce;
The well-connected Poisoner, tensely tried;
And the world-famed Bassoonist who has died.

* * * *

Finally, O best and worst of rumour-breeders,
I damn your Circulation as a whole,
And leave you to your twice-ten-million readers
With deep condolence from my lenient soul.

—Sigma Sashun,
in the "New Statesman."

BAN ON POLITICAL PRISONERS REMOVED.

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Oct. 6.

The Commissioner in Sindh has removed the ban on their standing in the Municipal election of certain Sindhi ex-political prisoners including Messrs. Choithram Ghanshyam Jairamdas. Two Municipal Councillors of the Hyderabad Municipality have tendered the resignation of their membership to their party to make room for them.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

In accordance with the prescribed regulations, Mr. C. N. Wadia, has been returned unopposed to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Bombay Millowners' Association in substitution in place of Mr. N. N. Wadia resigned.

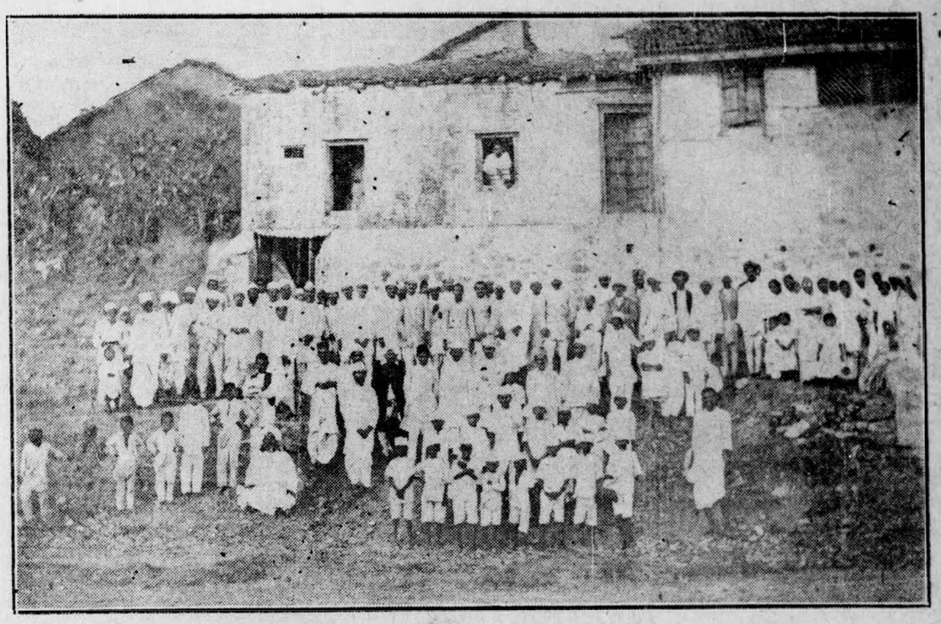
The Governor of Bombay visited the Gold Lace Factory in Poona City on Tuesday last. The Governor of Bombay opened a Sale of Work in aid of the Anglo-Indian Home and Taylor High School Poona on the same day.

ROVERS CUP FINAL.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

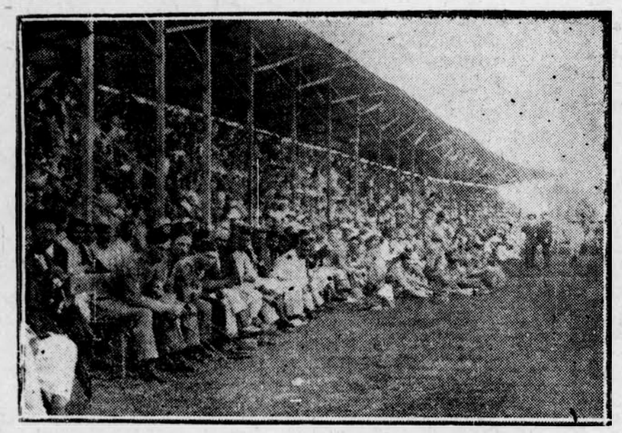
THE FINAL OF THE ROVERS CUP TOURNAMENT WAS PLAYED ON TUESDAY, THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT WINNING THE CUP FOR THE SECOND YEAR IN SUCCESSION. THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE WINNERS AND THE RUNNERS UP, NORTH STAFFORDS, WITH THE CUP.

VARTEJ DEPRESSED CLASS SCHOOL.



Vernal Studio, Bhavnagar.

The annual gathering of the Vartej Antyaj School held on 20th September under the presidentship of Mr. Nrisinhprasad K. Bhatt, Director of the Daxinamurti Bavan of Bhavnagar.



A VIEW OF THE CROWDED SPECTATORS' STAND ON TUESDAY.

THE NORTH STAFFORDS COMING OUT TO PLAY.

EAST AND WEST.

A SCARE REPORT.

TRUTH ABOUT DEPORTATION OF CHRISTIANS.

BRITISH PRESS METHODS.

(BY ARHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The British journals of Wednesday (Sept. 16th) printed a scare report, uniform as to its text, but variously exaggerated by the aid of scare headlines.

The British public could almost smell "war" in the air, especially as Parliament was on a long recess,—always the approved preliminary for dirty tricks in the line of government and diplomacy.

The headlines were much more exciting than the news printed underneath, malicious as the intention of the latter was. In this collection was to be read:—"Turks cross Irak frontier. Shots exchanged by patrols. 8000 Christians rounded up". "Christians Harried by Turks. Punishment for Aiding Allies." "Mosul Embroilment Blazes up in Geneva and London".

The Liberal organ, the "Westminster Gazette," although rather fair to the Turks in spots, printed the usual comments of "Our Special Correspondent" as follows:—

"Details of conflicts between Turkish and Iraq patrols on the Mosul frontier, and of the rounding-up and feared massacre of many Christians by the Turks, are given by our Special Correspondent at Geneva. Our correspondent adds that Britain has formally protested to the League Council against these actions on the part of Turkey. The text of the British Protest is given below".

We looked "below" to find out the report of "Our Special Correspondent". And this is all we found,—the Reuter wire:—

"Geneva, Tuesday.—The following is the text of the British statement to the Council of the League of Nations regarding the incidents in the disputed territory in the Mosul region". (Here follows six paragraphs of Reuter's copy of the British statement). In fact nothing from the Special Correspondent at Geneva; "Our Own Correspondent at Constantinople", on the contrary, is allowed to vomit out four paragraphs of hatefulness against the Bolshevisits, who (he tries to kid us) are at the bottom of the Turkish "plans".

Now this is certainly not playing the game. If the "Special Correspondent" at Geneva had any evidence for his scare talk, other than the propaganda and League manoeuvres of the very much discussed Amery, the "W. G." ought to have given them to the public, as some proof of the conflicts and feared massacre of many Christians.

The statement on which all this pother has been started originated as follows. The British High Commissioner in Baghdad has made reports to London that the Turks are clearing out the Goyan hostiles of the Great War (and of more recent records of treason) from their border State, the vilayet of Hakkari, close to the geographical limits of the vilayat of Mosul. This is, of course, magnified into "Villages north of the Brussels line in the Mosul region, a territory the sovereignty of which is still under dispute". We will deal with this last artful argument later; for the moment be it noted that there is no talk of massacre, only of deportation. There is no statement that the acts were done South of the Brussels line, which would be a breach of the Turkish undertaking to await the decision of the League as to the ownership of the latter region.

Reuter says that "As soon as this information was received in London it was transmitted to Geneva." When it reached Mr. Air-force Amery, the representative of Britain without the backing of Parliament, at Geneva, he proceeded to complain to the Council of the League of Nations. He must have felt that it was poor stuff to put before even that complaisant body. So he added the substance of a telegram from the High Commissioner at Baghdad, reporting that a "patrol" composed of three Turks crossed over the river Hezil, which is part of the Brussels line and appeared on the other bank, or eastern side of the river. This paltry tale of the "invasion" by a few yards, of a limit set for discussion purposes, and into territory which has been purely Turkish for centuries, is proof of the poverty of Amery's position. He is forced to rake up what the Turks did in 1924, which was afterwards dealt with by the League Council (Oct. 1924) and disposed of by the present arangement of the Brussels Line.

This complaint is therefore vamped up into a fake importance and the facts themselves are far from serious. To quote a none-too-friendly journal, the Liberal "Daily Chronicle", Turkey claims Mosul province, Mosul city, and the districts south of that city to the Kirkuk region. The Turkish action complained of—besieging of Christian villages, deportations drives to the northward, alleged massacres, or whatever they may be,—are evidently not committed south of the Brussels Line, the present provisional frontier (as some reports have stated); but in the debatable area north of the Brussels line, which is for the present rightly occupied by the Turks.

Taking into account the traditional Gladstonian dislike of Turkey and the Turks, we have got to take off our hats to the "Daily Chronicle" for saying, in its introductory fat-type precis:—"They report 'massacres' on the Turkish side but this latter is not official. It also refers to a "slight frontier violation by a few Turks."

FAIR PLAY IN STREAKS.

One obtains, in the Press, fairplay in streaks. In the same issue that admits that "tales" and "reports" are unofficial, the same tales and reports are used to provide scare effects at the time of an international dispute, at that moment being decided by a tribunal. Thus:—"Refuges tel a tale of massacre. Villagers besieged, deported and escaped, or otherwise."

On the most careful and scrupulous examination, the only authority for the "massacres", if it can be dignified with the title of authority is the following:—

The Turks are reported by Exchange Tele. Co. to have taken "concentrated" measures (evidently meaning "concerted") to deport from their frontier, which is near to the North-West corner of Mosul province, the Goyan Christians, who not only during the Great War but during the British-Iraqi peace-push into Turkish Hakkari, have acted the traitor and supported the invaders of Turkey. They have sent about 8000, which is the total number of this population, to Bashkala, 50 miles further north, where there are other Christians, but where they cannot conspire with the Iraqi troops and patrols, or the agents who burrow among the small dissident minorities of the present border line.

About 8,000 were escorted northwards, but the light nature of the "deportation" is proved by the fact that "thirteen score of these succeeded in escaping"; that is, that a body of 250 people could get to Zakho where they could join their allies the British-Iraqois. The Exchange telegram says "They bring news of further massacres of Christians by Turks at Morga (north of the Brussels Line)", But the Exchange has never named any other reports of massacre than those of these refugees.

"Further" massacres, indeed! This is to cause the credulous anti-Turk reader to believe there have been other and equally well-founded reports of massacres, which there have not been. And as to this one; who with any experience of refugees, whether panicky fugitives who are in no danger, or political communities who flee before a feared wrath to come, places any reliance on their "news"? The same people who utilise it to smite the Turks unhesitatingly reject it locally as of any practical value.

The "Chronicle" adds a London comment to the report of the deportaton of 8000 Goyan Christians to the effect that a removal of Christians from the zone which is to be adjudicated upon by the League Council, would "of course redound to advantage of the pro-Turkish vote". The writer adds, however, that it is unlikely that any plebiscite—as proposed by Turkey—will be adopted.

Now, the proposal of a plebiscite was rejected, at the instance of Britain again, and it was stated that "The Turks are sure of a favourable vote, or they would not have proposed the plebiscite". Yet now they are supposed to need to deport an antagonistic population, so as to influence a vote that is not going to be taken! A very slight study of the figures will satisfy anybody that the removal of 8000 voters would be of no use in the decision, that the figures render any such act unnecessary, and that the act would, in any case, give the other party to the dispute a handle to throw over the decision.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that this harrying of Christians is intended, as a punishment for aiding the Allies in the War. Even if this were true, would it be illegitimate or unusual? Have we reserved any nice treatment for any populations or minorities who helped the Germans in the late war? The "Manchester Guardian" says that the Turks, true to their old policy, are continuing to break up Christian communities. This is not true. The old policy of Turkey was singularly and suicidally tolerant of these communities. Its opposition has ben exclusively directed to such communities and localities as played the traitor in time of war, or are in the locality where they now, or in the near future, enter into the picture of conflicting parties.

If, as the "Westminster" says in its leader against "Ameujism", the Turks are on their back doorstep, ready for a jump into a fight for their centuries-old territory, than we should praise them for removing the Nestorian Christian from the scene of Blood and Sand.

WHAT IS "BRUSSELS LINE."

Well, here we are; and how far have we got? We look for massacres, and find the reported report of some hysterical refugees. We look for the anti-Christian movement, and find only a precautionary measure against avowed friends of the enemy. We search for the Violation of the sacred Brussels Line and we find only three men in a boat.

All the time the Press, the public, and practically all the politicians, ignore the history that led up to this precious "Brussels Line". They treat the latter as if it were the only area that is in dispute, instead of the latest bit of British Iraqi grab that they have asked the League to approve (1924—5).

The limits of the province of Iraq in the Encyclopedia Brittanica of 1910-11 are just north of Baghdad (Khanikin line). The Sykes-Picot agreement of 1916 allotted to British influence approximately the same territory (awaiting the close of the war to divide up, the spoils). Even the further sphere of British financial influence was only indicated as extending to the Zab Asfal.

When the Mudros Armistice ended hostilities on October 30, 1918, the extreme northern line of the advanced posts of the British only reached Kaiyara—Maklimui—Altun Keupri, that is to say, 35 miles south of Mosul City at the most northerly part.

Therefore legally above that line the Turks are entitled to resume control.

But, after the Armistice, and in untroubled peace, the British proceeded to occupy successively areas further north, this process being started by an illegitimate use of a clause in the Armistice permitting of the occupation of any strategic point "in case there should arise a situation which would menace the security of the Alies", a condition which did not exist.

In this manner the British climbed further north, demanded all Mosul to be allocated to the alleged independent state of "Iraq", and incorporated what they claimed to be the borders of Mosul in the line drawn by the infamous "Sevres Treaty (1920)". Although this treaty has been practically scrapped by the provisions of the Lausanne Treaty, the Sevres line (since adopted provisionally by the League at Brussels (1924) and called the Brussels line) is regarded by the modest invaders as their southernmost claim. For they asked for still more, at the Conference of Constantinople (May 1924) and at the League Council in the autumn of the same year. This new line, running well into Hakkari and embracing a number of anti-Turk elements, was claimed "for Iraq", and the obliging Council agreed that the land between the Brussels Line and the British demand to the north, though to be ruled by the Turks for the present, should be adjudicated on as to final ownership.

So in this Turkish country, the Turks (according to Mr. Amery) cannot do what they think necessary for the preservation of law and order, and the safety of Turkey.

And no one asks:—What about the illegal infraction of the Armistice, from 1918 to 1924. Even the good Lord Parmour said at Brussels Oct. 1924:—

"It is not necessary to-day to allude to Sulleymanieh, which is about 100 miles to the south of the point where the events occurred which we now bring to the notice of the Council."

Not a word as to how the English got to that "point"; or what legal power they have to retain territory illegally occupied in time of peace.

To-day, once more, the British representative hastens to "bring to the notice of the Council events which have occurred about 100 miles north" of the British conquests in war.

"MAHANT OF CHITRAKUT"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of the 3rd instant, Mr. A. P. Gandhi has made certain allegations in connection with the Mahant of Chitrakut. I was, therefore, over an hour this morning and did not find any money having been asked for or paid. Many were advised to write to Chitrakut for medicine, but none was asked to send a money order for Rs. 5. I was advised to foment my chest with crushed onion in hot sarsia for certain ailment. No fees were demanded, though I would have gladly paid any charges. The Mahant gave free medicine to about 10,000 persons for more than once. If his medicine was not an effective one, so many persons would not have assembled every time. Is it not our duty to encourage such a Mahant to induce him to make further researches for the good of mankind he has been doing? Would any European doctor take such trouble for nothing? Would he have not charged substantial fees, amassed wealth, and got a great "vahvah" in papers? Is it right to put down our great man, even if there were any shortcomings? We must have broader minds and must work out some scheme to financially help the Mahant in his researches.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. SANGHANI, L.C.E.

Mulund, Cowan Road, Oct. 5.

The WONDER DRINK!

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DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Sufferers from aching backs almost invariably have other troubles as well. They are irritable and nervous, their digestion is weak, they feel tired and drowsy during the day yet sleep badly at night. Depression, fear of the future, dislike for society and a general sense of mental and physical debility are all symptoms associated with their condition.

Unless proper restorative measures are taken in time nervous debility may easily go from bad to worse until the sufferer develops into a confirmed neurasthenic or becomes partially or wholly paralysed. As a proved remedy for nervous troubles in all their forms Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a world-wide record extending over five and thirty years. Acting through the blood, which they purify, enrich and increase, these Pills rapidly build up the whole nervous system. Sufferers are astonished how quickly good results are experienced from their use. Their first effect is usualy seen in an improved appetite. Then the patient begins to sleep well and awakes in the morning feeling refreshed and ready for the day's work. Digestive troubles cease and the spirits rise, backaches disappear and ambition returns, with a revived desire for society and enjoyments. Soon all the former depression vanishes and there is a sense of completely restored vigorous health.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are equally good for women as for men and are a proved remedy for women's special ailments. Dr. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Chemists everywhere sell them, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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WHY HE JOINED THE SWARAJ PARTY.

MR. G. K. CHITALE'S EXPLANATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Many of my friends have asked me why I have joined. The Swaraj Party "after sitting on the fence for a long time" as they put it; and I fear my decision must have given a feeling of shock to many of my friends in the Liberal Party and to a number of Europeans whom I count among my friends. I am, therefore, anxious to remove any possible misunderstanding of the reasons which have led me to take the step I have taken, and with your kind permission I shall try to do so in this letter.

I have always been what I may describe, an extra-Radical in politics, though claiming to have always held balanced views on all questions of public interest. At the same time I may say as one of your contemporaries has rightly observed, that I am not strictly speaking a politician. I have not been given much to writing to newspapers or speaking from public platforms. My interest and public services hitherto have largely been in the sphere of local affairs—in the advancement of local self-government, in Municipalities and Local Boards and Village Panchayets etc., and in the solution of problems affecting the welfare of the masses in general such as measures for famine relief, co-operative societies, fodder reserve etc.

The guiding principle of the Liberal Party has been co-operation with Government as far as possible, and opposition where necessary. I have always accepted, and acted upon, this principle as the only one possible under the circumstances of our country for advancement of its interests. The policy of Government has, for some considerable time past been to rally the Liberals on its side—especially when it thought it advisable to enlist some popular support for any of its measures. Recent events have, however, shown that the Government, as at present constituted, regards prominent Liberal leaders as mere extremists in disguise and views their actions with suspicion amounting to distrust. It has also become painfully clear that the co-operation which Government expects from its supporters is not co-operation on equal terms but on terms of subserviency, which no self-respecting person however moderate in his views and yet anxious for co-operation would care to accept.

To a person like myself whose work has largely been in connection with the needs of the masses, it has been a matter of great regret that the contact between them and the Liberal party has been so remote; and the absence of any programme which could rouse their interest and secure that contact has been felt as a great difficulty in practical work by those like myself working under the Liberal party's banner. I am aware that the debacle of the Liberal party has also been due to the skilful manner in which its opponents have exploited, among other weakness of the party, this want of touch with the people. The weakness has long been apparent and was made disastrously clear at the last general elections. But the party does not still seem to have fully realised the necessity of remedying the defect, and improving its organization.

The inevitable result of all this has been the waning of the party's influence in the country and the dimunition of its ranks and the recent exhibition by some old experienced Liberals in the Council of State on the Reforms Resolution has been a source of pain and humiliation to many well-wishers of the party.

There has been, and is, no difference in the aim of the Liberal Party and of the other parties. That aim, viz., attainment of Swaraj, is common to all. The difference has been in the methods of working. So long as the parties differed on the fundamental points all possibility of unity in the pursuit of the common end was beyond hope, and so long as the popular imagination was captivated by promises of lightning changes and misled into following impracticable methods, I and many persons like me have had to be content with remaining in the cold shades of the negligible opposition, and "rest a while and wait," but in the sure knowledge that the time was bound to come when the error of such ways would be realised and practical and tried methods of work again resorted to.

I believe that that time has come now as recent events have abundantly shown. The Congress is in a fair way of again becoming the predominantly political organisation containing all parties that it was always intended to be. The yarn franchise is gone. The Swarajists have lent one of its leaders to occupy the very important position of the President of the Legislative Assembly; and have accepted nominations to serve on committees appointed by Government to deliberate on questions of public interest; and its acceptance even of ministerial responsibility is not, I believe, far distant, as the natural sequel of its policy to seize every position of vantage to advance the popular causes. Thus I find that differences on material points between the Swarajists and myself now no longer exist. I believe those who may have read my replies to the questionnaire issued by the "Bombay Chronicle" will have no difficulty in seeing this. I may add that I am not a believer in civil disobedience or non-payment of taxes, and as I know anything of the Maharashtra I believe it contemplates these means only as the means which might be resorted to as a last desperate attempt, after everything else has failed.

We have accepted the rule of democracy as the ideal of the form of our Government. It means the transfer of responsibility to the electorate. No party can, therefore, afford to do without the support of the popular will, nor can it hope to do fruitful and sustained work unless it is well disciplined and efficiently led. I consider that the Swaraj party is the only party at present which possesses these essentials. I have therefore decided, after long and careful deliberation, to join the party and work under it.—Yours, etc.,

G. K. CHITALE,
Ahmednagar, Oct. 4.

A.

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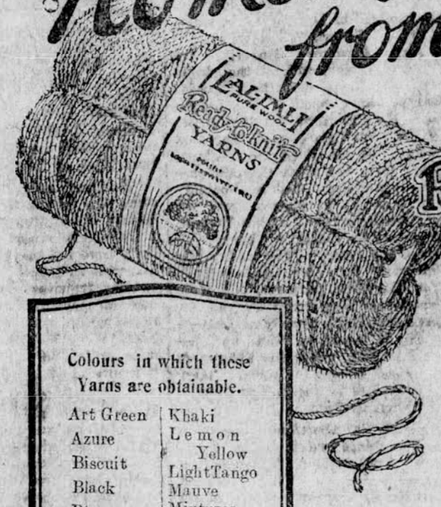

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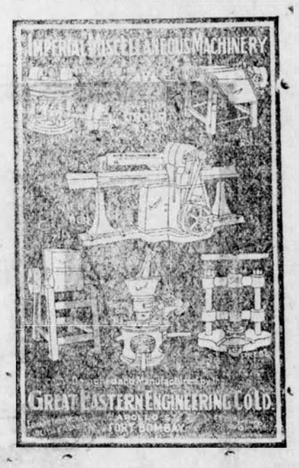

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COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

ENROLMENT OF VOTERS.

The preliminary list of voters who will be entitled to vote at the general elections of the Bombay Municipal Corporation which will take place some time in January of 1926, will be published by the Municipal Commissioner on the 9th instant. It is a matter of general knowledge that the roll which has been in force during these three years is very incomplete. The list which is about to be published is mainly based upon the list prepared three years ago. And although through the efforts of the Nationalist Party several names have been added to the list during May last, it cannot be said that most of those entitled to be on the roll are registered. The Act, however, gives an opportunity to the citizens of asserting their claims of being enrolled as voters. They should therefore, if they are not registered, file their claims with the Commissioner on or before the 1st November of this year. The rule is that every one who is over 21 years of age and is paying rent of Rs. 10 or more per month since April last (its equivalent Hindu month being Chaitra) has the Municipal franchise. In order to assist citizens the Municipal Election Board appointed jointly by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party will be sending round volunteers for the purpose of enrolment. A roll of voters for inspection will be placed at every District Congress Committee Office in all the wards except A Ward where the roll will be kept at the office of the "Bombay Samachar." Whatever information or guidance is needed in the matter of enrolment will be offered at the Ward Congress offices and also at the Head Office of the Board at "Congress House."

MR. R. K. VAIDYA'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya, member, Municipal Corporation, has issued the following manifesto to the voters of "G" Ward:—

"You are already aware that I am seeking re-election at the ensuing Municipal election as one of the candidates on behalf of the "Nationalist Municipal Party." At the last election you had been pleased to elect me as your representative from this ward, and as such I hav tried my level best to serve the cause of this ward in particular and the city in general.

At the last election I was elected as an Independent candidate from this ward and as such I worked independently for the first six months. During the said period I found that the work in the Corporation was mainly carried on "Party lines" and as such I realised that it was highly desirable for me to join either of the two rival parties, namely, the "Nationalist Municipal Party" and the "Progressive Party." My humble choice fell on the Nationalist Municipal Party as I found that it consisted of the majority of the elected members of the Corporation and as such represented the majority of the electors. The Party was pleased to accept me as its member and since then I have worked with the party and loyally obeyed the party mandates. My selection as a Nationalist Party candidate is a testimony of the loyalty to the party and the humble work that I have done in the interest of this ward.

I have therefore to request yu all to kindly show me the same support as you had been pleased to show me at the last election."

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Voters' attention is drawn by the Joint Hon. Secretaries to the following clause in the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee at Patna:

IV. No person shall be entitled to vote at the election of representatives or delegates or any Committee or Sub-Committee or any Congress organisation, whatsoever or to be elected as such, or to take part, in any meeting of the Congress or Congress organisation, or any Committee or Sub-Committee thereof, who does not comply with sub-section (1) hereof or does not wear hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar at Political or Congress Functions or while engaged in Congress business. The Congress expects Congressmen to wear Khaddar also on all other occasions and in no case to use or wear foreign cloth.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—Those members of the Committee who are desirous of standing as candidates for the seats vacant in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee may send in their nomination on or before 12th October, 1925, to the Secretary, Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee. No one who is not a member of the Committee on the 30th September, 1925, need try. If there are more than 13 candidates the election will be held on Tuesday, the 13th October in the office and Mr. M. G. Desai and Mr. J. M. Patvala will act as scrutinizers.

Newly framed constitution, the annual balance-sheet and the report of the Committee will be kept open for the inspection of every member of the Committee from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day.

GANG OF DACOITS ARRESTED.

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Oct. 6.

A gang of seven dacoits armed with a hatchet and guns is reported to have attacked three goldsmiths on the road between Hyderabad and Masubhurgri and to have stolen property valued at Rs. 1,500. The police are said to have arrested a gang of 30 persons in connection with the case and to have seized a horse belonging to the goldsmiths.—A.P.

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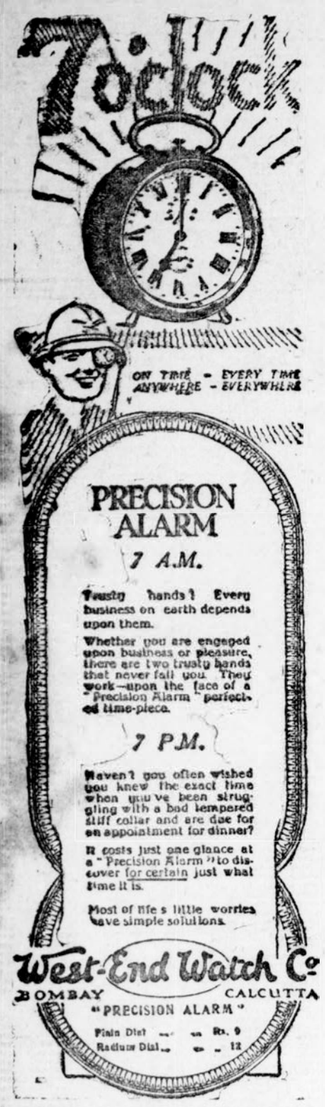
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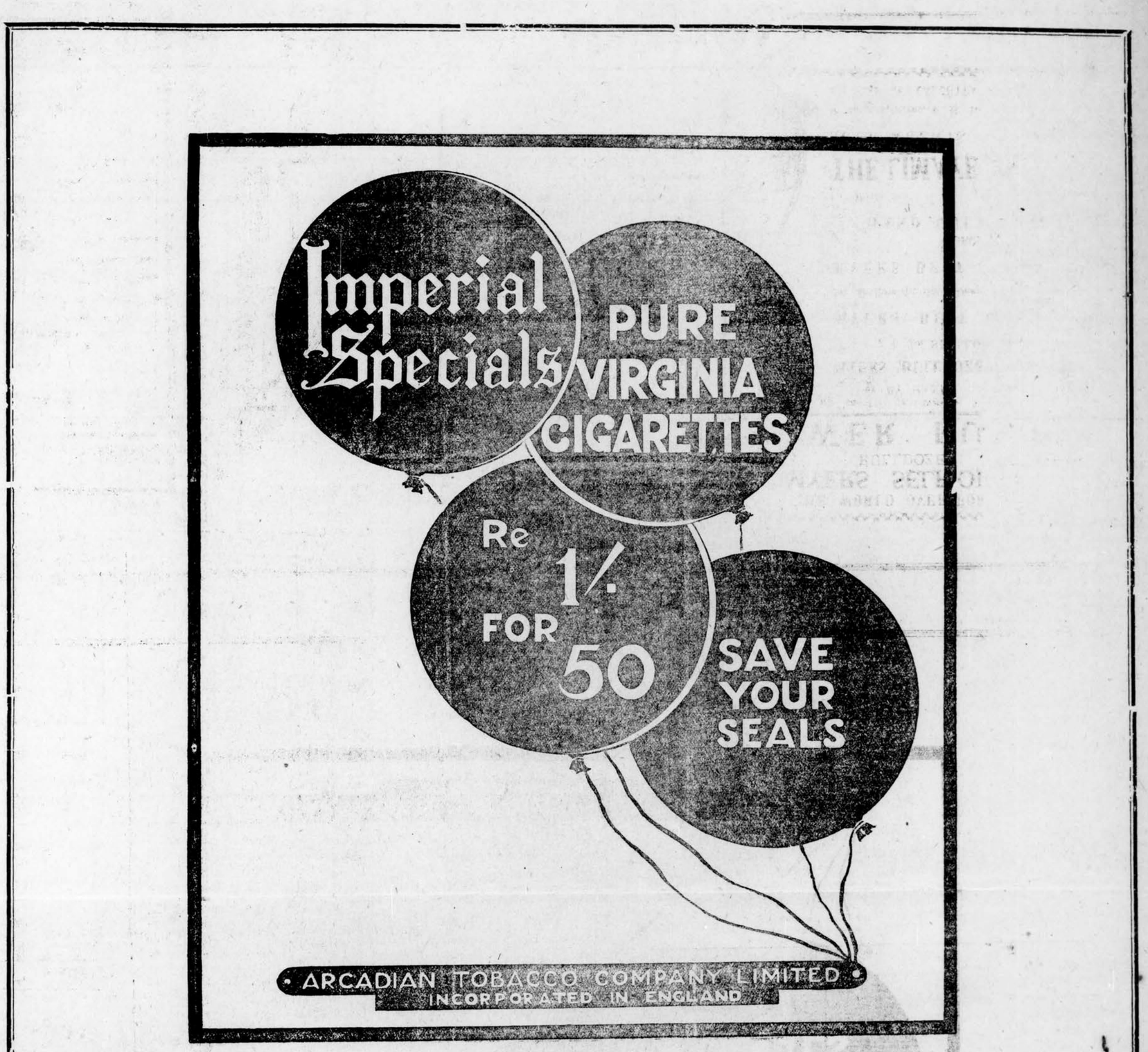

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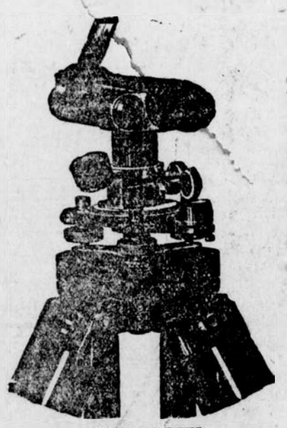

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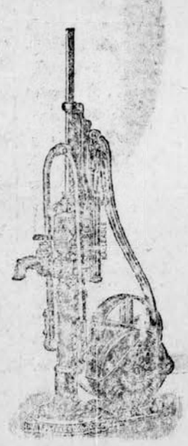

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